

Irish election swing may affect relations with Britain

ish Government fell last week Mr Liam Cosgrave's defeat in the general election. Fianna Fail, led by Mr Jack Lynch, a former Prime Minister.

The transfer of power might significantly affect Anglo-Irish relations and have repercussions in Ulster.

Mr Cosgrave concedes defeat

Christopher Walker

All predictions, the Fianna Fail emerged as the leaders in the new election, predicted that that could have repercussions for British policy in Ireland. That had the results the Prime Minister, Cosgrave, conceded a swing of about 6% had been shown from throughout the country.

He said that he "believe that his successor" in with the decision of "He paid tribute to colleagues who had a diligently for the right years for true advancement".

It is believed that their work will be for Fianna Fail a considerable factor, as Mr Jack's government was in the general election.

casualties to the voting was Mr Justin Lester for Industry and Commerce, who blamed the seat on the interventions imposed on preventing him from a constituency. The was that he took a national reaction lands' high rate of unemployment.

units came as a to the ruling coalition of Fine Gael, which entered the campaign confident would be ensured sensible redrawing boundaries.

first results from constituencies were it became clear that Party, the junior member of the coalition, was victim of deep dissatisfaction among Irish voters at

the country's high rates of unemployment and inflation.

Several well known Labour Cabinet ministers, including Mr James Tully, Minister for Local Government, were in danger of losing their seats. Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, seemed to be having difficulty in retaining his Dublin seat of Clontarf.

As well as surprising all political commentators, the results came as a disappointment to the British Government, which was known privately to favour a coalition victory because of its policy towards Northern Ireland and internal security.

Fianna Fail is committed to demanding a long-term declaration of British intent to withdraw from Ulster and also to playing a more positive, but as unspecified, role in the continuing crisis north of the border.

It hinted strongly during the campaign that it would consider repealing the Anglo-Irish legislation aimed at preventing terrorists from using the republic as a haven.

But although a Fianna Fail victory might impose new strains on Anglo-Irish relations, it was not thought likely last night that it would lead to any great change immediately in the IRA threat during its last term of office.

There was speculation, however, that it might have wide-ranging effects on the attitude of extreme Protestants in Ulster. Their leaders are known to distrust the party's attitudes towards the province.

Yesterday's results represented a personal triumph for Mr Lynch, who topped the poll in his Cork constituency with nearly 8,000 more first-preference votes than he received in 1973. When he lost that election he had been Prime Minister since 1966 and his party had been in power for 16 years.

blacks shot dead in S Africa

By Correspondent

June 17

It was shot dead, and 200 arrested in uprisings outside Uitenhage today as it running battles demonstrators for day of anger and violence. It was in the town houses much of the for South Africa's army.

F. J. Hugo, Director of Police are Cape, said he had five blacks while trying to locate a house in a township, black died from being shot in a township.

Brigadier Visser said in Kabah yesterday, rioters attacked and vehicles. Two in a liquor store arched again early to neighbours.

the township areas of the buildings belonged to the white

controlled Bain Affairs Administration Board. This included two liquor stores and a hardware workshop and a community hall. All of the townships six schools were also set on fire.

Board offices were also seized and fired in KwaZulu.

However, most of South Africa's other black townships were quiet after yesterday's anniversary of the start of the Soweto uprising. In Soweto itself many people returned to work and police reported virtually no incidents. But schools remained deserted and only a few shops were open.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said that about 80 per cent of black workers from Soweto and Alexandra townships turned up to work today. Yesterday about 50 per cent of the labour force stayed at home.

There was virtually no sign of any police activity today and most of the police roadblocks in evidence during the previous two days had been removed. Police said they had only used tear gas once today, to break up a crowd in Naledi on the western side of the township.

The use of tear gas by the police yesterday at the Regime Mundial Roman Catholic Church in Soweto as people were leaving memorial service has been strongly criticized by the Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg, Msgr Joseph Fitzgerald, and other Catholic priests. The smoke filled the church causing people to flee in panic.

Brigadier Visser said the Soweto police chief, said that tear gas had been used because crowd was making noise near the church. He denied that any had been thrown into the church, as was claimed by people attending the service.

Reporters who were present at the time saw no sign of any stone-throwing.

Brigadier Visser said the police had acted "markedly" under great pressure and provocation over the past two days. Tear gas had been used only to disperse people threatening to gather in large numbers and there had been no stone-throwing.

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Confirmed on page 4, col 5

Attorney General refuses to act over postal ban

By Craig Seton

Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, has rejected a request for legal action against postal workers who are blocking deliveries to the Grunwick Processing Laboratories in north London in defiance of their unions.

The Attorney General's office said yesterday the request from Grunwick's lawyers had been carefully considered. There was nothing to stop a private prosecution.

The most violent week in the 42-week strike at the Grunwick plant came to an end yesterday after two serious clashes between police and pickets.

Two hours later a second

coach entered through the main entrance and again fighting broke out. The coach was kicked as police tried to hold back pickets to make way for the vehicle.

Two policemen and several other people were injured.

The dispute centres on the company's decision to dismiss workers who had walked out last August complaining of poor pay and conditions. The Grunwick management rejected those allegations and denied that they were anti-union.

The strikers joined the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, which is demanding

recognition by the management. During the week there have been allegations of police brutality and counterclaims of intimidation.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Wilfrid Gibson, of Scotland Yard, said yesterday the police would always assist in maintaining peaceful picketing. "Where, however, the conduct of pickets goes beyond the bounds of accepted peaceful picketing and what is judged to be lawless the police have a clear duty to uphold the law and maintain order."

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lest rise in prices last July

Retail prices rose only last month—the smallest rise since last July. The down to 17.1 per cent

Page 17

Swiss brigadier is jailed for 18 years

Jean-Louis Jeannaire, a 67-year-old Swiss brigadier, was sentenced at Lausanne to 18 years' imprisonment and stripped of his rank for passing secret information to Soviet military attachés in the 1960s.

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Soviet tactical ploy

The Russians made their first tactical move at the European security conference in Belgrade to head off detailed discussion of human rights and other contentious aspects of East-West relations.

Page 4

Dr von Braun dies

Dr Werner von Braun, the German-born rocket expert who masterminded America's space missiles, has died in a hospital near Washington after a long battle with cancer. He was 65.

Obituary, page 16

Saffron Walden by-election

The Liberals are placing great emphasis on holding up their vote at the Saffron Walden by-election on July 7. The result will be viewed as a test of the popularity of the party with Labour.

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Tennis finalists

The United States and Australia will contest the final of the women's world tennis championship for the Federation Cup at Eastbourne today. In the semi-finals the United States beat South Africa and Australia easily defeated Britain.

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Off with the old, on with the new, Señor Suárez (left) presides over his Cabinet in Madrid before the reshuffle begins.

Señor Suárez trying for one-party government

From William Chisler

Madrid, June 17

Señor Adolfo Suárez confirmed tonight in a television interview that King Juan Carlos had asked him to stay on as Prime Minister after his Democratic Centre Union had won the country's first general election.

He said his ministers had offered their resignation at today's Cabinet meeting, the last of the present Government, and that he would now form a new government to confront the country's many problems with "firmness, serenity and rigour".

Much of that criticism had been directed against Mr Charles Haughey, who returned to the opposition from bench two years ago as health spokesman after his dismissal during the 1970 arms scandal. He won a high vote in his Dublin constituency.

The early results also demonstrated clearly that Irish voters had not reacted to the serious doubts raised by the coalition about the campaign about the opposition's alleged untrustworthiness on security policy.

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Señor Suárez, who presented his resignation to the King on Wednesday, polling day, was appointed Prime Minister last July for a five-year term.

He did not specify the composition of the next government, which is almost certainly to be formed from within the Democratic Centre Union which he won a majority, though not an absolute majority, of the Senate.

The results from Madrid were eagerly awaited. With only 67 per cent of the votes counted, the projection was the Centre had 12 of the 31 Congress seats, the Workers' Socialist Party (PSOE) 10, the Popular Alliance four, and the Popular Socialist

have 165 seats out of the 350 in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Socialists 118, the Communists 20 and the neo-Fascists of the Popular Alliance 17.

The rest will be divided among Basque and Catalan home rulers and the Popular Socialist Party.

Señor Felipe González, the secretary-general of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party, who was interviewed after Señor Suárez, confirmed his impression that the next government will not be a coalition, but will be the main opposition in Parliament.

Using the broadcast to flex his party's political muscles a little, he said that municipal elections should be called by the end of the year—which he indicated he would win—and a fresh general election after a new constitution was drafted by the next parliament.

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coalition are stringent, including a total amnesty and the adoption of essential points on the party's economic programme.

However, although Señor Suárez is most unlikely to offer them anything he will need their tacit support—unless of course the final results give him an absolute majority.

Señor González, whose party is euphoric with its successes and has criticized the political colouring of the 41 senators appointed by the King.

In the Senate contest (207 elected seats) the Democratic Centre had won 108 and the Workers' Socialist Party 50.

Party of Professor Tierno Galván and the Communists two each.

Señor Santiago Carrillo, the Communist leader, is less insistent than Señor González. He said that there should be a coalition government from the Centre to the Communists to get the country through a difficult time. There is no chance of course of Señor Suárez seeking an ally in Señor Carrillo.

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coalition are stringent, including a total amnesty and the adoption of essential points on the party's economic programme.

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HOME NEWS

Nuclear fuel reprocessing plant handling under half its capacity Windscale beset by technical difficulties

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Whitewhaven

The nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria, is beset by technical snags, creating difficulties over the amount of low-level radioactive liquid wastes produced for discharge to the sea and reducing the efficiency of the plant in coping with the spent fuel coming from the first generation Magnox reactors of the electricity generating boards.

The plant is handling less than half its design capacity because it has to close for maintenance more frequently than was expected by its designers.

Some of the factors contributing to that state of affairs were explained by Mr Councillor Allday, managing director of British Nuclear Fuels, under cross-examination yesterday by Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for Friends of the Earth, at the public inquiry at Whitehaven into plans for a new type of reprocessing plant to handle oxide fuel.

As a preliminary to examining arguments next week for the new type of oxide fuel plant, Mr Kidwell was trying to comprehend various figures produced about the performance

of the reprocessing installation.

He could not understand how technical papers from BNFL claiming an ability to reprocess more than 2,000 tonnes a year of Magnox fuel, and apparently the information used by the Department of Energy to brief MPs recently on a Bill to provide money for expansion at Windscale, could be reconciled with the reality of a bottleneck that was getting worse.

In principle, Windscale should cope adequately with all the spent fuel arising from Magnox stations, giving about 1,370 tonnes a year for reprocessing.

In practice, over the past seven years the best performance has been to handle 1,171 tonnes in the year 1970-71; the worst was 589 tonnes in the year 1975-76, and last year 956 tonnes were processed.

Mr Allday attributed part of the difficulty to the handling of fuel elements in an increasingly corroded state. The elements were staying in reactors longer to yield a higher proportion of their energy for electricity generation, but the penalty came in the arrival for reprocessing of elements in a "poor" condition.

He said the French were already sharing the contract with Britain, with each company to reprocess 1,600 tonnes of Japanese fuel. The French would wait for the outcome of the Windscale inquiry before con-

sidering any further agreement with the Japanese.

An intergovernmental agreement between Britain and Japan will be necessary for a long-term contract to be accepted.

Mr Allday said the contract had to meet a commercial requirement for advanced payments to finance construction of an appropriate share of plant capacity and ensured full recovery of costs as actually incurred, plus an adequate profit margin for BNFL.

Radiation leak: A worker at Windscale may be suffering from radiation after wearing a contaminated overall four days ago, a spokesman for the plant said, yesterday.

The case was one on a list of radiation leaks released to the Press Association. British Nuclear Fuels said: "The reason we have not told the public of these leaks is because they are all so trivial".

Exhaustive checks were being made and the man was undergoing medical tests. "If he wore the overall for his full eight-hour shift and he touched the sleeve, then there is a danger he could have had an excess dose of radioactivity," the spokesman said.

Police moving pickets from the Grunwick factory's gates yesterday, when more clashes took place.



Art world accepts Fragonard

By Geraldine Norman
Saleroom Correspondent

It was generally accepted in the art world yesterday that Mr David Carrick was correct in recognizing that a painting described as "The Toilet of Venus" by Carle Van Loo was in fact "The Toilet of Psyche" by Fragonard.

As reported in *The Times* yesterday he paid £8,000 for the probably wrongly catalogued painting which, as a Fragonard, is worth much more.

His art market colleagues were, however, by no means so sure that the suggested valuation of £500,000 was accurate. Suggestions ranged from £75,000 upwards.

Sotherby's, which held the auction of the contents of Menmore Towers, stated that Mr Carrick's "ingenious suggestion" might be proved correct but pointed out that the picture was seen by most, if not all, the principal picture dealers of London and Paris,

Lady Rosebery took a philosophical view about the money her family may have lost by Sotheby's failure to recognize the picture. "It turns out to be true and worth all that money, good luck to him", she said.

The argument about the value of the picture will, no doubt, continue to rumble. Some people point out that it is a characteristic early work and it is only the mature, frivolous paintings of contemporary life, or his great flowing portraits that command really big sums.

Mr Carrick's argument challenged. Fragonard painted few big sets on that scale and most of them, like the celebrated series of panels in the Frick collection in New York, painted for Madame de Barry, are in museums.

Dealers' prices never have much to do with auction levels and the argument about value is always an empty one in the art market. It depends on who is selling it, who wants it, and how badly.

£50,000 loss on estate sale

A site of two and a half acres in Hampton, Middlesex, bought for £186,000 by the Greater London Council when under Labour control, for a council estate, is to be sold to a private developer.

Mr George Tremlett, housing spokesman of the GLC, said the site would be sold at a loss of about £50,000. A scheme for building about 14 terrace houses on the site would be acceptable to the GLC, he said.

Jubilee year effort for the disabled

By Penny Symon

A jubilee year committee has been set up to consider ways of helping disabled people to move about as easily as possible and to try to prevent unnecessary restrictions.

The chairman will be Mr Peter Large, chairman of the Joint Committee on Mobility for the Disabled, and its members include Mr Duncan Guthrie, former director of the Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases, Mr George Wilson, director of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, and Lord Crawshaw.

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Patients want separate wards for non-smokers

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Patients waiting for admission to hospital should be able to choose a smoking or non-smoking ward, and all smoking hospitals should be restricted to defined areas, according to a majority of patients in a survey.

The survey of 187 patients, 39 per cent of whom were smokers and 33 per cent former smokers, was conducted over two years at the Middlesbrough Hospital, London, and was sponsored by the Health Education Council.

The findings support a survey in 1975 by Which? magazine which found that 68 per cent of smokers thought that smoking should be banned in hospital wards.

Its findings, published yesterday, showed that support for a choice of admission to a non-smoking ward came from 56 per cent of those interviewed, and 81 per cent thought that hospitals should have a clinic to help people to stop smoking.

Doctors and nurses, patients said, should advise against smoking and visitors should not be allowed to smoke in wards.

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Press officers at the coal board headquarters belong to the NUJ, which is taking official industrial action against Westminster Press.

Mr Davies recalled that recently TUC press office staff sought to obstruct a broadcasting journalist who had chosen not to be in the TUC.

"What the press office of a nationalised industry seem to have said is: 'We will not pass information to you because you will not accommodate action by NUJ members who want to enforce a closed shop,'" he said. "This is an ominous and worrying development."

Fourteen journalists employed in the London office of Westminster Press have been on strike for a week over the suspension of three of their number for taking action sympathetic to colleagues on strike at the group's Darlington offices, where a woman sub-editor has joined the rival Institute of Journalists.

It is understood that coal press officers refused to give information because the work was regarded as the province of an NUJ member involved in official industrial action.

Shop stewards of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers have banded over work and are bringing out to strike one shift a week until warning to try to get a better offer from the management.

Press officers accused of censorship

By Our Labour Editor

Journalists in the press office of the National Coal Board were accused last night of censorship in deciding to give information to the Westminster Press group of newspapers, which is involved in a closed shop dispute with the National Union of Journalists.

Mr Martin Davies, London editor of the group, said his chief photographer had been refused information on the whereabouts of young miners staying in the city on their way to an exchange visit in the Ruhr.

The prosecution have also alleged that Mr Ritchie kept information about bidders from the man selling the farm, Mr David Jackson, a racehorse

breeder, who had agreed earlier that summer to the appointment of Mr Ritchie as joint agent for the sale.

That was after Mr Ritchie had agreed with Mr John Guthrie, a property developer and managing director of Broadland Properties Ltd, to sell the estate to Broadland for £235,000 and then take a secret commission on its quick resale.

Broadland bought the property from Mr Jackson at the end of September and within a few weeks had resold it for £406,000 at a net profit of nearly £150,000.

Mr Ritchie, Mr Guthrie, aged 56, and Broadland Properties have pleaded not guilty to two charges of conspiring to defraud Mr Jackson.

The trial continues on Monday.

Landowner tells of £350,000 bid for estate

From Michael Horsnell
Chelmsford

The committee has decided that it should have a short life, confined to jubilee year, to make the greatest impact.

Mr Large said yesterday that handicapped people should be free to enjoy the same choice of activities and facilities as everyone else. "I believe that it is vital for disabled people not to be doubly handicapped, first by their disability and second by unnecessary restrictions on their activities which limit their movement," he said.

The arrangements for the Queen's jubilee procession from Buckingham Palace to St Paul's Cathedral were criticised by the Greater London Association for the Disabled. There was almost no provision for disabled people in this manner and I would not attend."

Mr Quick said that in September, 1972, he approached Mr Ritchie and said he was looking for property in the Horsham district of Sussex. He was told there was none suitable. Early in October, he added, Mr Ritchie telephoned to him and said the Tedfold estate was available for purchase. Shortly afterwards he made the £330,000 offer for it.

Mr Ritchie, aged 50, charged with conspiracy to defraud, is alleged by the prosecution to have made a secret land deal with a property speculator.

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Workington Football Club gets kicked downstairs

By Stewart Tindall

It is said of Workington Football Club that its record is so bad that even a strip show run on the supporters' club drew few people. Yesterday the club was paid the ultimate indignity of being voted out of the Football League's fourth division and into potential oblivion.

An emergency meeting of the board next week will decide whether the club, whose greatest achievement was to reach the third division in 1963-64 and to come fifth there in 1965-66, will continue by playing in the Northern Premier League or abandon all hope. If the club closes it will join such names as Bradford Park Avenue and Middlesbrough Ironopolis.

That was a clear warning to the Government that if the direct election issue is to start a campaign to question Britain's membership of the Community.

Equally, we should not sustain in office a Government which made only a feeble effort to ensure that our delegation is elected on a truly representative basis. Token gestures on that subject would not be enough.

Another view purveyed by Labour MPs was that they could do what they liked because the Liberals did not want an election. He could only warn as election. The Liberals could force an autumn election.

On devolution, Mr Steel said that before there was any question of entering into negotiations with the Government for extending the pact, his party must be satisfied that ministers were set on a course to meet the Liberal demands.

Five main objectives on devolution were being sought: Separate Bills for Scotland and Wales; either a power of revenue raising in Scotland independent of regular Treasury intervention; greater freedom and independence by the Secretary of State and the Commons; a free choice of election systems; and changes in the psychology and terminology of the measure.

An agreed package of devolution policies as a basis for legislation next session must be an

average attendance of 1,200 to watch what Mr Steven Durban, chairman of the supporters' club, had to admit yesterday was a "diabolical record". He said the past four years had been heartbreaking for the supporters. His membership stood at about five hundred and even that included supporters in Scandinavia who never attended.

Founded in 1884, the team is known as "The Reds", playing on a ground belonging to the local council. Until a few years ago the club managed to survive by selling one or two good players to bigger, wealthier clubs, but in recent years that has been impossible.

Workington has never produced a player who reached international level and it is only a couple of years since the first former Workington player appeared at Wembley. The club itself has never reached such heights.

But despite such a dismal record it has produced managers who have gone on to better things. The list includes Mr William (Bill) Shankly, possibly Britain's best manager and the architect of the highly successful Liverpool teams.

It was Mr Shankly who said that managing sides like Workington was where you learnt the art of management.

In the past season Home

matches have drawn an average attendance of 1,200 to watch what Mr Steven Durban, chairman of the supporters' club, had to admit yesterday was a "diabolical record". He said the past four years had been heartbreaking for the supporters. His membership stood at about five hundred and even that included supporters in Scandinavia who never attended.

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In the past season Home

Annual meeting, page 6

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: 6, cloud; 4, drizzle;

7, rain; 8, rain; 9, rain; 10, rain; 11, rain; 12, rain; 13, rain; 14, rain; 15, rain; 16, rain; 17, rain; 18, rain; 19, rain; 20, rain; 21, rain; 22, rain; 23, rain; 24, rain; 25, rain; 26, rain; 27, rain; 28, rain; 29, rain; 30, rain; 31, rain; 32, rain; 33, rain; 34, rain; 35, rain; 36, rain; 37, rain; 38, rain; 39, rain; 40, rain; 41, rain; 42, rain; 43, rain; 44, rain; 45, rain; 46, rain; 47, rain; 48, rain; 49, rain; 50, rain; 51, rain; 52, rain; 53, rain; 54, rain; 55, rain; 56, rain; 57, rain; 58, rain; 59, rain; 60, rain; 61, rain; 62, rain; 63, rain; 64, rain; 65, rain; 66, rain; 67, rain; 68, rain; 69, rain; 70, rain; 71, rain; 72, rain; 73, rain; 74, rain; 75, rain; 76, rain; 77, rain; 78, rain; 79, rain; 80, rain; 81, rain; 82, rain; 83, rain; 84, rain; 85, rain; 86, rain; 87, rain; 88, rain; 89, rain; 90, rain; 91, rain; 92, rain; 93, rain; 94, rain; 95, rain; 96, rain; 97, rain; 98, rain; 99, rain; 100, rain; 101, rain; 102, rain; 103, rain; 104, rain; 105, rain; 106, rain; 107, rain; 108, rain; 109, rain; 110, rain; 111, rain; 112, rain; 113, rain; 114, rain; 115, rain; 116, rain; 117, rain; 118, rain; 119, rain; 120, rain; 121, rain; 122, rain; 123, rain; 124, rain; 125, rain; 126, rain; 127, rain; 128, rain; 129, rain;

WEST EUROPE

Swiss brigadier jailed for 18 years for passing secrets to Russians but charges against wife dropped

From Alan McGregor
Lausanne, June 17

A sentence of 18 years imprisonment was pronounced by the Lausanne military court today on Brigadier Jean-Louis Jeannaire, aged 67, found guilty on charges of passing secret information to a succession of Soviet military attachés during the 1960s.

This was six years more than the prosecution sought. The accusations against Madame Jeannaire, aged 60, tried with her husband on a charge of complicity, were dropped and she was acquitted. She suffered a stroke four years ago.

Her husband was found guilty on successive breaches of Article 86 of the Swiss military penal code relating to "treason—violation of secrets relevant to national defence".

The judges ordered that he be stripped of his rank and discharged from the Army. He was ordered to pay all costs. His lawyers have been given 24 hours in which to appeal.

The main picture of the accused that emerged during the trial was that of a man almost incomparably naive for the role he held in the Swiss Army. Commander of Air Raid (Civil Defence) Protection Troops at the time he retired in 1975.

By his own admission, he was inveigled into the role of infor-



Brigadier Jean-Louis Jeannaire: Ripe plum for the Russians.

mant for a succession of Soviet military attachés largely by judicious flattery from Colonel Vasily Denisenko, the attaché who first met him in 1959 and had become his friend long before he left Switzerland in 1964.

The colonel, who must have regarded the brigadier as the equivalent of a ripe plum, was also represented as having made himself less agreeable to Mrs Jeannaire—up to the counter-espionage.

A Pharaoh who could not stomach tobacco

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 17

The Ceres has original ideas on such fundamental issues as nationalization. Europe, and defence, and it does not readily fit the party line. It has its own organization.

Mitterrand made it clear before the Nantes congress that if the Ceres obtained 30 per cent of the votes of the delegates for its own motion, he would resign. When the congress opened this morning, three-quarters of the local party branches had indicated their support for the motion he has sponsored.

The main problem before the congress will be now whether to include the Ceres, but whether a compromise group which could not be worked out before, will be secured, after a discussion in which each side finds some ground.

"We are ready, to compromise," M Chevenement said yesterday, "but not at any price."

Conference tests unity of Mitterrand party

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 17

The Socialist Party's national congress, which opened today in Nantes, will show whether the party is a cohesive and disciplined movement capable of assuming the responsibilities of government with its difficult Communist partners, whether the internal divisive tendencies of French socialism will again weaken it through tactical disputes.

From its fallen state in 1971, it has grown, thanks to the skill of M François Mitterrand, its leader, into the largest party in the country.

The threat to its unity seems to come this time from its active and more Marxist left wing, the Ceres, a smaller group which started in 1966, and is led by M Jean-Pierre Chevenement, the deputy for Belfort. His supporters account for about 20 per cent of the party militants.

Bomb attacks on Soviet offices in Paris

Paris, June 17.—A group planted bombs in two Soviet buildings here overnight and tried also to bomb Tass, the Soviet news agency, and Aeroflot, the state airline.

The "Solidarity" Resistance Group said its attacks were to protest against the visit to France next week of M Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state.

One explosion wrecked the offices of France-USSR, another caused slight damage to the Soviet-owned Commercial Bank of Europe. Police defused bombs outside the Tass offices, and in a restaurant above the offices of Aeroflot.—Reuter.

Factory blast death
Milan, June 17.—An explosion at a chemicals factory here killed one man, maimed four other people, and destroyed a laboratory. It happened in part of the factory where research is being done.

Kidnappers reduce ransom for director of Fiat

Paris, June 17.—Kidnappers holding Signor Luciano Revelli-Bonelli, Fiat's director in France, have reduced his ransom to about £1.2m. sources said today.

The latest figure, reported by sources outside the police, contrasts with the £17.4m. the kidnappers originally demanded, saying they would kill Signor Revelli-Bonelli if it was not paid by midnight last Friday.

Reports of the latest figure coincided with news that police watching public telephone boxes in the city's 16th arrondissement lost a suspect on Wednesday after he fled into a crowd.

Italian radio and TV chief resigns

Rome, June 17.—Signor Gisleni, director-general of the state broadcasting corporation today announced his resignation. He said he was unable to reconcile his methods with those of the corporation.

Signor Pio Grassi, chairman of the corporation, said he would recommend rejection of the resignation.

Decision soon about Australian uranium

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, June 17

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, said here today that he expected to decide within the next three weeks whether to proceed with the mining and export of Australia's huge uranium reserves, which are estimated to account for 20 to 25 per cent of the world's total low-cost deposits.

Sources travelling with the Prime Minister's party indicated that a decision had already been taken in principle

Violent French debate on PR unlikely

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 17

With the Bill on direct elections to the European Parliament now approved by the National Assembly, the next step will be a debate next Tuesday on the system of election to be used.

As the Government has repeatedly stated, this will be proportional representation on the basis of a national list system. In spite of Gaullist fears that this might lead to proportional representation being reintroduced into national elections, a repeat performance of last week's violent attacks on the Government is highly unlikely.

On the contrary, palaeoaking efforts are being made in the Government to mend fences. The Senate's adoption of the Bill approving direct elections will not be in doubt when the measure comes before the Upper House next week.

Was Russia serious? page 14

Pope to receive Mrs Thatcher

Mrs Thatcher will be received in private audience by the Pope when she visits Rome next Friday to deliver a lecture on international affairs.

She will be accompanied by Mr John Davies, the shadow Foreign Minister, and will meet leaders of the Italian Government.

AP

In brief

Cholera total in Japan now 34

By Our Air Correspondent

Arija, June 17.—Tension rose in this Japanese city today as the number of cholera patients rose to 34. Officials have not traced the source of the infection.

Teams of health officials have been spraying antiseptic solution on the streets in an effort to stop the disease spreading.

Schools have been closed.

Hunger strike

Warsaw, June 17.—Three students of Gdańsk Polytechnic Institute have started a hunger strike in protest at the jailing of Polish workers and intellectuals, dissident sources said.

The examining magistrate in the case was hearing testimony from more suspects yesterday and charges were believed possible.—Agence France-Presse.

ference, after talks with Mr Roy Jenkins, the president of the European Commission. Mr Fraser, declined all knowledge of the alleged participation of the previous Australian Government in the establishment, in 1972, of a uranium producers cartel designed to fix prices.

Australia had always looked with rather a jaundiced eye on cartels, Mr Fraser said, and the present Government had at no time considered any such proposal.—Cartel inquiry, page 17

OVERSEAS

Soviet ploy to deflect discussion on rights

From Richard Davy
and Dessa Treviran
Belgrade, June 17

The Russians made their first tactical move today to head off detailed discussion of human rights and other contentious aspects of East-West relations when the 35 signatories of the 1975 Helsinki agreement meet here in the autumn.

The Soviet proposal on agenda and procedure put forward today at the preparatory conference now in progress makes clever use of the text of the Helsinki agreement.

It differs only slightly but very significantly from the proposal already tabled by the European Community and endorsed by the Americans and other states. Its effect is to blur the distinction between reviewing implementation of the agreement in the two years since it was signed, which is where the emphasis would lie, and discussing pleasant-sounding proposals for improving relations in the future, which is what the Russians would much prefer.

The relevant, and now crucial, paragraph in the Helsinki agreement says that the multilateral process initiated by that conference would be continued "by proceeding to a thorough exchange of views both on the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and of the measures taken by the conference, as well as in the context of the questions dealt with by the latter, on the deepening of their mutual relations, the improvement of security and the development of cooperation in Europe, and the development of the process of détente in the future."

The Western proposal for the autumn review conference carefully provided for separate agenda items on implementation and on deepening mutual relations so as to ensure that there would be full discussion on how far the signatories have or have not carried out the agreement which includes, among many other things, very clear commitments to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to facilitate the free movement of people.

If the Russians managed to get one agenda item combining implementation and deepening relations, they would have an excuse for avoiding full discussion of implementation. For this reason their proposal will be resisted by the West.

Thus the battle lines are now drawn for the first substantive dispute before the preparatory conference. Further disagreements could follow in Soweto for the first time.

The conference was able to get down to business this afternoon after everyone accepted a Spanish proposal for an agenda starting with discussion of the agenda for the proposed autumn conference.

A Staff Reporter writes: In a letter to the Helsinki signatories, three Labour MPs, Mr Frank Altnau, Mrs Audrey Wise and Mr Robin Cook, raise the case of three Britons, two of them journalists, the other a former soldier, who are charged under the Anti-Terrorist Act.

The MPs ask the British Government to give the men their freedom.

Meanwhile Mr James Kruger,

the Minister of Police and Justice, disclosed today that the police had used rubber bullets in Soweto for the first time.

yesterday. He told a radio interviewer that they were of "an era, large type which could knock you right off your feet".

Mr Kruger had previously rejected suggestions that the police used rubber bullets. Those fired yesterday are said to be similar to those used in Northern Ireland.

In Bloemfontein Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned nationalist leader Mr Nelson Mandela, appeared briefly in court on charges of contravening her banning order.

Mrs Mandela, who is under a five-year banning order, was banished from Soweto to the Orange Free State town of Bredford last month.

The computer conference

Continued from page 1

only one outbreak of shooting yesterday when nine people received buckshot wounds (three were still in hospital today).

That version of events is strongly disputed by many Soweto residents and by journalists who were in the township.

In particular it was felt the use of tear gas to break up peaceful gatherings was provocative.

But there was general satisfaction that a repetition of last June's shootouts and deaths had been avoided.

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RT

Piggott without peer at Ascot, in world and in turf history

by Michael Seely

erwhelming strength of invasion finally engendered defences as Ascot's young O'Brien, perhaps the all-round trainer of record under National Hunt, the "grout" King's with the banker of Godswalk. He also St Leger winner, to capture the crown.

Since just to set the in the climax of the Jockey Castle Stakes had

ended by Irish two-year-old finish, Tardon, O'Brien's former stablemate Kauana had sustained

of Michael O'Toole's

optimists who had said could fall down and still win England's one sprint race had action of seeing their justified confidence justified when the colt won the Jockey Castle Stakes had

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Travel

Up your Guernsey

d of Guernsey is an place on which to within half an hour of here I was taking tea n-dappled lawn' and with contours over Bay to the shore road—the sheltered between Port and Point.

that Renoir knew, of the four that he bring his time on the he would recognize it nothing has changed equally matched my mood.

is much to my com- to is well used to leys" arrived in being, and back by its guenier pace. It then suggested a to Moulin Huie and the cafe tucked up above the bay.

suggested "I tried "gache", which unexpected eyes and seemed to be current if thicker with rich butter. However, I d there is a special "gache" on Guernsey quite content to

act of the visit—for ours—was to look at island's hotels, visi- tarily recommended and generally to find Guernsey is shaped.

I had my eye on the new Beau Sejour at St Peter Port, about rush.

is a glittering gaily. As the British

island drops for a after the hour long

a Headrow, the sun

shines brightly reflecting off

the hotel certainly helped me get

into that mood of relaxation

which is part and parcel of a Guernsey break.

The resident owners, Mr and

Mrs McDonald, own farming

land in Kircudbright, overlooking the Solway Firth, and by

in their own Scottish beef, making it a specialty of their res-

taurant. Again, it has a good

local reputation.

Earlier, I mentioned the Beau Sejour centre recently opened in Guernsey. This has conference, exhibition and leisure facilities and although its main

business is to attract conference

to the island, these facilities are readily available to the individual visitor.

It houses a roller skating rink, an indoor bowling green,

theatre/cinema, swimming pool,

sauna, solarium, discotheque,

squash courts, cabaret room for

floor shows and dancing, and a vast sports hall, as well as

bars, lounges and restaurants.

It is a complex that any major

"mainland" city would be proud to possess and I could

not resist asking where the money came from to provide such facilities. It seems that the profits from the island's lottery were used to finance the project—£25m so far—and will

continue to be used for its upkeep and improvement.

It is rather typical of Guernsey, incidentally, that the machine which selects lottery prizewinners has been named "FRED" (after the manner of our own Premium bond "ERNIE"). And "FRED", I was solemnly assured, stands for Fantastically Reliable Elec-

trical Devices!.

That particularly recommended restaurant is called La

Français and is in Market Street, St Peter Port. It has recently been awarded a plaque in the British Tourist Authority's commendation scheme.

the first restaurant in the Channel Islands to be so honoured—and I had the good fortune to eat lunch there. I can do no more than suggest you sample its excellent cuisine for yourself when you are on the island.

Finally, a word about car hire. I mentioned that the British Airways deals include the use of a car, but in any case the car hire rates on Guernsey are extremely low.

You can get an Avis car for as little as £4 a day, and take advantage of a seven-days-for-the-price-of-six arrangement from £24 for a week's hire.

Information about "Skypak" and other inclusive holidays may be obtained from any travel agent. Details of various island activities and descriptions of hotels and guest houses may be obtained from the Tourist Office, PO Box 23, States Office, Guernsey, CI. The office runs an accommodation service for which no charge is made, and also supplies informative leaflets on sightseeing, transport to other islands, etc.

John Carter

Radio

Hark, the Lark...

The Larks of Dean (Radio 3, June 14) were of the human variety, cotton spinners and weavers living in the valley of Dean near Burnley during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early nineteenth century.

Their spare time, such as it was in those rough early industrial days, was devoted to music; some of them composed and all of them played or sang; "musicians" they called themselves. One of the last, Moses Heap, lived until 1913 and put down his memoirs in writing. The manuscript, together with some of the music he had known, went into my collection. On

the way into Rivington Park Library, where I suppose they have been more untouched until the deviser of this programme, Michael Oliver, used them as his basis.

It took the form of Moses's memories, some briefly dramatised, with interludes of music. Leslie Sands spoke the part of Moses, improvising somewhat between them, she and Mr Oliver and the conductor, Stephen Wilkinson, had put together a programme beautifully balanced which was a pleasure to hear. The

memory of what he had written, reading and sharing it with the listeners, it with an acute and profound interest. It was a performance of that is quite the word—surfused with a deep enjoyment in the memory of what he had to tell, a passion for it and every now and then the words would break off and choir and orchestra would erupt to illustrate some item of musicianship famous in his day.

The lease that can be said is that the music of these Larks left the heart in no doubt of

way the young Heap looked back with such pride and satisfaction. It was triumphant. To

say that Handel might have had

a hand in it would be going

too far, it lacked the

ambition of innovation, the

depth of harmony, but, my good

he could have caught the

spinners and weavers nothing in vitality and what constituted a "grand sing".

They would have been the first to admit I am sure, that if in those respects they equalled him, it was because quite consciously they had set out to emulate. To them George Frederick Handel was a kind of god: some clubbed together to buy a single copy of *Messiah* and when the local carrier was sighted and it was confirmed he had the sacred parcel in his cart, the local Larks turned out to sing it into the village with all the fervour

they could command. On

the way home, one spinner

is reported to have walked 20 miles, not to buy (*his reason* did not run to that) but

to look at a copy of *Messiah*

which done, he turned round

and walked all the way back again. *The Larks of Dean* was produced by Patricia Brent and between them, she and Mr Oliver, and the conductor, Stephen Wilkinson, had put together a programme beauti-

fully balanced which was a

pleasure to hear. The

evidence, much depends on who takes it in what frame of mind. Especially when one observes effects like a change in the pattern of brain activity

which does not revert to what it was before once the use of the drug has ceased; however,

this applies to monkeys and no

one seems to know whether it

applies to man or not and if it does what the phenomenon means. Despite this, people still come down one way or the other, for it or against. Listening to the two expert professors who contributed to this programme and who were so very different in character, it struck me that what decides the way you come down more than any other single thing, is a matter of temperament.

David Wade

Drink

Twenty-five years of wine

The world of wine is usually one of gradual evolution. But in the past quarter century more has happened to change how much, what, and in what way we drink than in the preceding 250. In 1952 the annual per capita consumption of wine in Britain was 0.37 litres. In 1976 it was approximately 5.73. The total rose slowly to 2.07 litres in 1963, remaining below three litres until 1971. It exceeded four litres in 1972 and went beyond five litres in 1973. All this in spite of the duty on table wine having increased by 33 per cent since 1974. Exact totals are difficult to make on account of alterations in entries and customs procedures, especially since Britain joined the EEC, but in 1976 we drank about 6.95 million gallons of wine.

Significantly, it was not until 1956 that wines cleared for home consumption passed the 1913 total; nor, until 1968, that sales were buying by the bottle rather than by the dozen dozen. But war service, cheaper foreign travel, a clutch of wine pictures and wine articles of a practical kind in the trend-setting glossy periodicals, began to bring wine into the high street. As early as the 1960s a survey established that more women than men were buying wine, though their purchases might be the single bottle of sherry. The top selling wine in the United Kingdom became the Cyprus Emma Creme, shrewdly evolved and marketed by someone who saw war service in the Mediterranean and realized that a sweet aperitif drink was what Britons wanted.

In 1952, it is odd to reflect, there were few chances to buy wine by the glass. The popular press limited wine features to Christmas—some even refused wine advertising. Anyone broadcasting about wine was warned that many listeners might resent mention of it, as a luxury, and it was thought the majority could not understand the use of wine.

Pamela Vandyke Price

wine as a subject for speculation has often resulted in prices being run up by the uninformed and insensitive. And, with wine a subject of general interest, the mishaps and misdeeds are given the sort of publicity that is often unfair and undeserved. But today's technological know-how makes it possible to produce wine in years which would formerly have been a total disaster—people know more and so buy more intelligently (although there will inevitably be "many who 'drink the label")—and there are nowadays systems of controls, which are at least trying to eradicate abuses and ensure quality.

We drink more German and Italian wines today: we drink more vermouth—and we drink a lot of it straight, as it was originally consumed. We drink more sparkling wines—there are many more good ones available. The five million bottles of Champagne that we imported in 1976 is certainly a drop from the huge total of 10 million in 1973, but sales look like rising this year. We make our own wines, in spite of being thoroughly governed by law, lacking government help, and there are more English vineyards in commercial production now than the 38 listed in Domesday Book. The English Vineyards Association was born out of a meeting held as recently as 1965. Nor is it remarkable to find as varied a selection of people in the wine trade as the wines on the shelves; it is no longer a world in which, to quote the head of a firm still alive in 1952, "Only the clerks go back to the office in the afternoon", nor is it remarkable to find a woman controlling a bond, running a lab, organizing sales, buying as a shipper or teaching wine. It is a changed and changing world—but, in my opinion, a world in which progress is being made.

Gardening

Spraying for a change of weather

Right on time as usual mildew appeared a fortnight ago on my Zephyrine Drouhin rose against the south facing wall. This rose is always the first to suffer from mildew and we include it in our weekly spray programme. As we have a fairly free flow of air through most of the garden, and the soil is quick draining, we do not have much of a problem with plant diseases.

Black spot, of course, is always around on some roses and most of our michelmas daisies suffer from mildew. Black spot on roses and rust can be very serious, but mildew is not a killer—it merely weakens and disfigures the plants.

I like to include the lilies in the weekly fungicide spraying because botrytis can be a nasty and crippling disease. Lilies are also very susceptible to virus disease which is transmitted from an affected plant to healthy ones by greenfly. So we also include our lilies in the weekly insecticide spraying.

We have had systemic insecticides for some years. These are chemicals that are absorbed through the leaves into the sap stream of the plants, and when a pest starts to suck the sap, it falls off dead. We now have some systemic fungicides such as benomyl, sold as Benlate by Pan-Europe. Benlate is Murphy's Systemic Fungicide and controls many diseases, includ-

ing the common turf diseases such as fusarium, corticium and dollar spot.

After the cold, wet spring diseases may be more prevalent than usual, and we ought to be more vigilant in spotting the first signs of trouble and have the spray to hand to deal with it.

Incidentally, you can obtain, free of charge, a very useful leaflet illustrated in colour which will enable you to identify the most common pests and diseases, and tell you what to do about them, from Murphy Chemical Ltd, Wheathampstead, St Albans, Hertfordshire AL4 8QU.

Back in May we had a most unusual and unseasonable infestation of flies into our house. Normally we do not expect a plague of flies until July or August. But we soon downed the flies by just spraying them with PBI's Sprayday, the spray based on resmethrin, and which has an uncanny knock-down effect on flies and other pests. I keep a couple of small hand sprayers filled with Sprayday, and as soon as a few flies move in, we just down them with a few well-directed shots of spray.

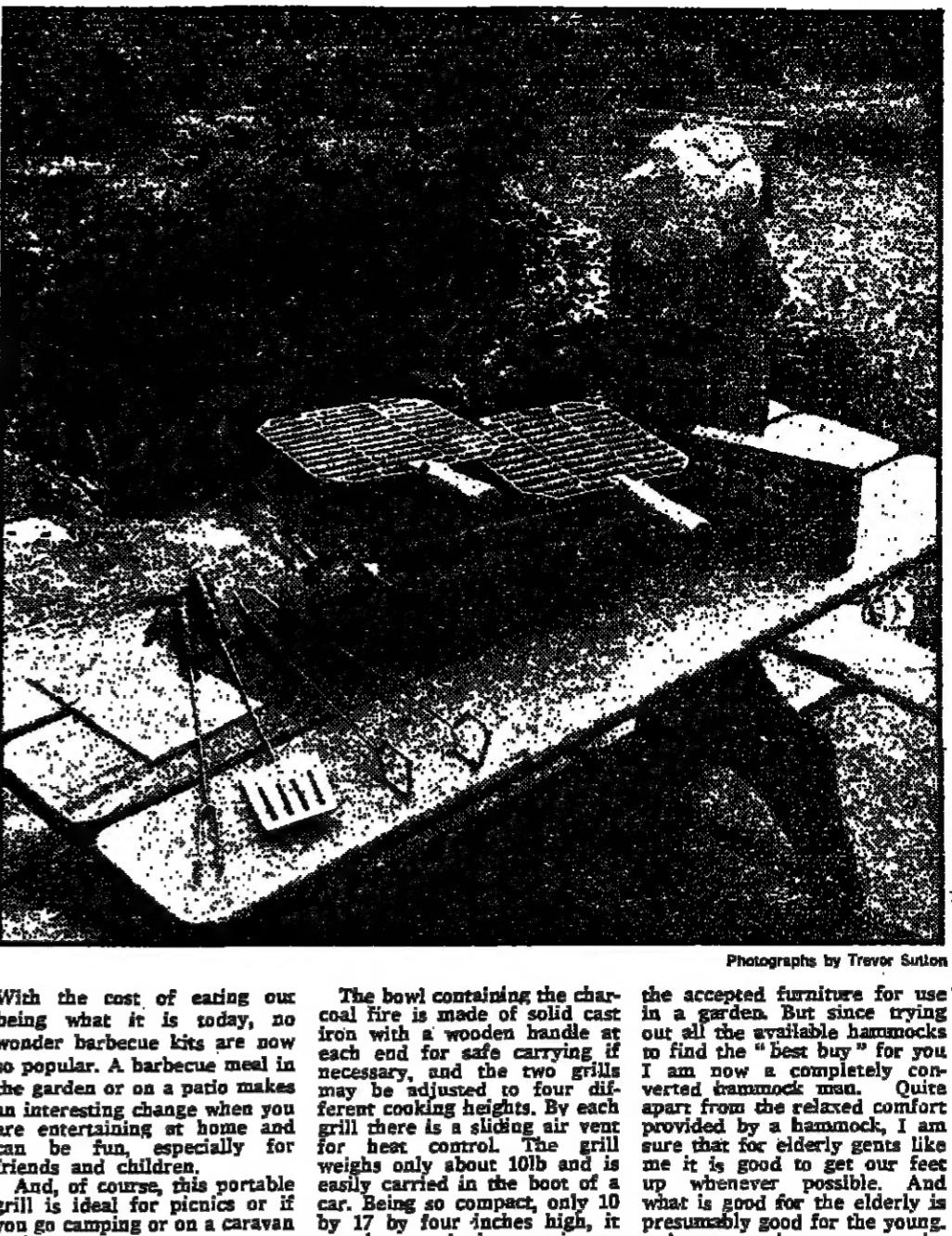
This is the month to sow biennials—myosotis, wall-flowers, Cheiranthus allionii, violas (including winter flowering pansies), and large flowered daisies, varieties of Bellis perennis. These may all be sown in

a well-prepared seed bed, very thinly, either broadcast in patches, or in drills a foot apart. If the seeds are sown really thinly it may not be necessary to transplant the seedlings to a nursery bed.

Of course, potted seeds are really easy to handle and you can drop them in, say, three or four inches apart and know that they will have room enough to develop without the intermediate planting stage. So long as you water the ground well after sowing and keep it moist, the seeds will germinate. Many people have failed to realize that the coating of clay round the seed must be moistened so that the seed's shoot and root can penetrate it.

If you have an empty garden, or if you wish to plant a border or some beds with perennial flowers, this again is a good time to sow the seeds. Lupins, delphiniums, diaphanus, the burning bush (*Dicentra albus*), astilbeas, foxgloves, geraniums, gaiadillas, hollyhocks, the everlasting pea (*Lathyrus latifolius*) which can be bought in a mixture of red, pink and white forms, mesconopsis, primulas, phloxes, and kniphofias or red hot pokers may all be sown now.

I would sow them very thinly, in seed boxes filled with a proprietary soil mix, and stand the boxes in a shaded spot near a water tap because they will need watering almost

The Times Special Offer
Outdoor eating

Photographs by Trevor Sutton

The accepted furniture for use in a garden. But since trying out all the available hammocks to find the "best buy" for you I am now a completely converted hammock man. Quite apart from the relaxed comfort provided by a hammock, I am sure that for elderly gents like me it is good to get our feet up whenever possible. And what is good for the elderly is presumably good for the young.

This "Starter Pack" consists of a Hibachi (Japanese for firebox) charcoal double grill which, when set up, measures 17 by 11 inches, a three-piece tool set consisting of a fork, a sporkula and tongs, a five pound bag of charcoal, a packet of special barbecue fire lighters, and a booklet *Barbecuing for Beginners*. All you have to provide is the steak!

If eating out is expensive, so is driving around in a motor car. I and many of my friends are spending more and more time at home and lazing in the garden. The fabric is of non-fading, red, green, blue and white-striped, rot-proof material, and the seams are reinforced with rot-proof thread. The overall length of the tubular frame is 7 ft 10 in. The hammock itself is 6 ft long and 23 in wide at the foot. The ropes are of strong, rot-proof polypropylene. The hammock is 2 ft above the ground and it has been tested to carry up to 250 lb weight.

It is ideal for use around the house—or even as a spare bed in an emergency. And being so portable it is fine for use when camping or caravanning. Both these offers represent excellent value.

R.H.

Stainless steel shears: Due to a tremendous demand for this offer, additional stocks have been manufactured and outstanding orders should be delivered to readers within the next seven to 10 days.

Send to: Barbecue & Hammock Offer, 32 Wharf Road, London, N1 7SD

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Treat ants the easy way with world-famous

Collecting Men who made their marks

I have already described in this column, with appropriate humour, a man I used to know who collected china marks. Yes marks. He used to cut them from the bases of damaged pieces of porcelain, in the shape of large tidywicks, and kept them in an old coins cabinet. The crossed swords mark of Meissen, the red anchor of Chelsea, the crescent and square fret mark of Worcester were all neatly arranged there on their chin discs like permanent creams in a box.

By divorcing the marks from the pieces to which they belonged, he not only reduced one of the more romantic forms of collecting to the level of postage stamps, but deprived the researcher of one of his main weapons—the chance to tie a particular form of decoration to a particular china factory. But there was one merit to his appalling practice. By isolating the marks, one was able to see that many of them were miniature works of art in themselves.

Artists took a lot of trouble over the hierodlyph or rebus or monogram which would forever attest their work to be theirs. Some reveal the concentrated design genius of a Japanese *netsuke* or sword-decoration. (The Japanese were, indeed, the first to use monogram designs in the world has known: the art by which they crammed calligraphic characters into cartouches had the ritual, hierophantic quality of the tea ceremony.)

In England, the care devoted to the design of a "signature" or symbol increased in the late nineteenth century as the artist became more important. At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, Josiah Wedgwood, the first captain of industry among potters, had required his artists to use only his factory mark on the wares they made or decorated, for him; though one or two decorators, such as William Hackwood, cheated by putting their signature under the rim of a vessel or in some similarly unobtrusive place. (Referring to "our new Shakespeare and Garrick," Wedgwood wrote to his partner Bentley on December 22, 1777: "You will see by looking under the shoulder of each that these beads are modelled [sic] by Wm Hackwood, but I shall prevent his exposing himself again now I have found it out.") But when the nineteenth-century reaction against the Industrial Revolution led to "studio potters" and "artist designers of furniture", the individual artist was determined to stamp every piece as his, by mark as well as by idiosyncrasy of craftsmanship.

A new book by Malcolm Haslam, *Marks and Monograms of the Modern Movement, 1875-1930* (Routledge & Kegan Paul) shows how the marks are unmistakably in the artist's style. Mr Haslam is ideally qualified to compile such a book, as he has been both academic and dealer—a too rare

combination. After gaining his MA at Cambridge and completing graduate studies at the Courtauld Institute of Art, London, he taught the history of design at Birmingham College of Art and lectured at Cambridge and at the Courtauld.

From 1971 to 1974 he was managing director of Haslam and Whiteway, a London firm which specialized in nineteenth and twentieth-century works of

homogeneity. Now only in their representation of the crisis of the individual fakir by Europeans and Americans during the same period, which begins with the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species* and ends with the writings of Sartre and Camus.

The long subtitle of the book summarizes its scope: "A guide to the marks of artists, designers, manufacturers and manufacturers from the period of the Aesthetic Movement to Art Deco and Style Moderne". This period, of course, covers a vast diversity of styles, and Mr Haslam suggests that "any

art. He is at present a research Fellow at Farnham College of Art and Design.

The long subtitle of the book summarizes its scope:

Christian name only, and the "s" of Ashley has become an "electric flash" motif like other used on SS Nazi uniforms. The Austrian artists and craftsmen of the early twentieth century are among the best of the monogram-makers... Olbrich, Hoffmann, Klimt, Oskar Kokoschka, Trebitsch.

That may be a lot to read into the squiggle on the base of a piece of pottery; but it is this constant, plaintive assertiveness of the individual which makes Mr Haslam's book different from any of the previous books on marks, whether the formal silver marks, incorporating royal profiles and backed by severe legal penalties for misuse, or the harum-scarum scrawlings on eighteenth-century pottery.

For some of the artists, nothing less than their full signature will do: Clarice Cliff, Ernest Carrére, J. M. Michael Caton, Maxfield Parrish. The French ceramist Auguste Delaherche progressed from a dendritic signature to two arboraceous monograms. The impressed mark of the American painter and ceramicist Adelaide Alsop Robineau is a microcosm of Art Nouveau: that of the French jeweller André-Fernand Thesmar, who designed cloisonné enamel in Japanese inspiration, seems equally advanced, contemporaneous, and even more so. Thesmar (born 1843) died in 1912.

The painter, graphic artist and posterist Ashley Havinden

favours, like Van Gogh, his

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George Hutchinson

Memo to Admiralty: Send Navigation Manual to No 10. Immediate

As an old seafaring man (he was in the Navy during the war), Mr Callaghan presumably knows something about navigation and the Rule of the Road. He may remember that a vessel not under control is supposed to carry, where they can best be seen, two black balls hoist in a vertical line. That is by day. By night, the rule prescribes two red lights, similarly placed.

If the Prime Minister has forgotten all this, he may care to consult the Admiralty Navigation Manual. Volume I will suffice for his present sight; since his observations can be confined to terrestrial objects and need not extend to the celestial, which are more fully explained in Volume II.

On the terrestrial evidence alone, his government is now out of control, drifting, no longer under his (or anyone else's) command. It cannot be kept afloat, but must surely sink.

In all propriety, Mr Callaghan should admit what those on shore can see for themselves. Let him observe Article 4 of the Rule of the Road and hoist the black balls.

☐ Whether the Commission for Racial Equality, formally established this week, ought to undertake an investigation of the National Front, as has been suggested, I do not know. Certainly there are grounds for inquiry—but under properly constituted judicial authority and procedures. Without them, I am not sure that we should encourage the attempt—and the new Commission, under Mr David Lane's chairmanship, is apparently of similar mind. The Commission, according to the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission, is evidently moving with care and circumspection in its delicate sphere of responsibility.

As things have turned out, much more is now known about the Front's origins, composition and organization—than was known a month or two ago. For this we are indebted to Mr Mario Walker and his most informative book *The National Front* (Fontana, £1.00). What Mr Walker has not been able to do so fully as one could wish is to account for the Front's sources of income.

These remain mysterious. I cannot myself believe that its total revenue is derived from a membership of perhaps 20,000, with an annual subscription of £2 a head, plus the proceeds of special appeals and the sale of publications. Mr Walker calculates that in 1974, for example, when there were two general elections, NF expenditure must have approached £100,000. In my own estimation it was probably greater, and the Front's present resources may exceed that amount.

Where does the money come from? This, perhaps, is the right inquiry. If we could discover all the sources, and know them with certainty, we would at once understand more of the larger political reality underlying this odious movement and its shameful purposes: the first of which is the hounding of the immigrant community to the point of expulsion.

Democrats though we are, have we not been over-indulgent in allowing the National Front the freedom which it so wantonly abuses? The freedom to say, for example, that six million immigrants are "taking British jobs, British homes, British welfare and education services".

This country does not contain six million immigrants, nor half the number. The figure represents a gross and wilful distortion of the truth. Yet it is placed before the British people as if it were an established fact—and thousands upon thousands are duly deceived, as we may judge, in part, from the votes secured by NF candidates in recent elections.

But for the earlier failure of the Home Office to provide dependable statistics, the lie could be nailed more easily—

The unanswered questions about the National Front, and what I have noticed about girls with folded arms

Indeed the Front might never have dared to perpetuate it. This is one illustration of the consequences of official ineptitude or negligence, and we are all paying a price. I am not alone in thinking that the Home Office has much to answer for. To conceal the reality, to disguise the truth, intentionally or unintentionally, is to invite political—that is to say social—dismal or worse.

☐ Turning to lighter things, I might remind you of a note in these columns a few weeks ago. Ever abroad, so to speak, of the social twists and turns of the day, I was remarking on the number of girls who walk about the streets with their bras folded. If you keep your eyes open, you will see what I mean. The habit is becoming more and more prevalent, and I was wondering why. Many explanations—or theories—have reached me in the interval.

A schoolmaster in the Midlands, after due consultation: "The consensus seems to be that they have all burnt their bras." A lady in Bath is of the same opinion: "It's because they wear no bras and are holding up their bosoms."

A gentleman in Mr Maurice Macmillan's constituency: "The answer is simple—apart from going about naked it is a means of sex identification." Another in north London: "Simply to stop their breasts bouncing up and down and attracting the gaze of lascivious males."

A scholarly fellow at Cambridge: "It is part of the sexual syndrome where young women attempt to reduce the patetic biological differences between themselves and their male counterparts."

A Head of House, Oxbridge: "The traditional women's handbag has been replaced by the shoulder bag, partly from fashion, partly for security—shoulder bags are not easy to snatch. But unless you have unusually broad or square shoulders (also unfashionable), the strap keeps sliding off, so you fold your arms to anchor it. This is only a guess—but I think it a good one.... The girls wear far too little for comfort—checkered smocks are popular wear, and many girls go bra-less. Nipples contract painfully when cold."

You can make what you choose of that selection. But there was more to my correspondence, touching as it also did on men walking about with their hands in their pockets. As that removed old sculler and Olympic champion, Mr Jack Bedford, wrote to me: "At Bedford School it was a crime to walk with hands in pockets. Punishment was that one was stopped from playing rugger, and made to parade in shorts and jersey before Tubby Fowler, the school gym sergeant. He then mounted his bicycle and rode round Bedford followed by the offenders. They were very few in those days of discipline and self respect."

Another reader was exercised about whistling. "Why the increase? It is a sign of a vacant mind. Plymouth probably the city that would win a prize for the most persistent whistlers. York would get a first for the most tenacity."

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How Philby prevented a wartime Russian master spy from bringing his secrets to Britain

When early in 1945 Russia's most successful master spy in Europe defected to Britain and offered to help the Allied war effort against Nazi Germany, he was inexplicably sent back to Moscow by British intelligence. It was a baffling and deplorable act, not only because the statutory punishment in Russia for defectors was the firing squad, but because of the information he could have supplied about Soviet activities in Britain.

The circumstances of the deposition of Dr Sandoval Rado, the wartime head of Russia's "Lucy" network, in Switzerland, have never been cleared up. But there is now persuasive evidence indicating that the decision was taken by Kim Philby.

Dr Rado, a Hungarian-born professor of geography and noted cartographer, supplied Moscow in the darkest years of the war with advance information on German battle plans and troop dispositions and was, he believes, instrumental in the Red Army's victories at Stalingrad and Kursk.

In his memoirs, *Dora Jelent*, Dr Rado asserted that the source of his extraordinarily accurate information was a German officer in the Wehrmacht high command, who used as go-between Rudolf Roessler, a flamboyant anti-Nazi German.

Not long ago, in an interview with *Juventus*, the Soviet government newspaper, Dr Rado explained why this mysterious German officer, whom he code-named "Werther", could not be named. Roessler, the only person who knew him, died in 1958 and took the secret with him into his grave.

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Happy Moscow days: Kim Philby relaxes with his fourth wife, Melinda.

transmitters working almost round the clock, but the Germans, *Aktenzeichen* eventually located them, and, towards the end of 1944, forced the Swiss to break up the Lucy Ring.

Dr Rado fled to the liberated part of France and was ordered by Moscow to return immediately to the Soviet Union. On his circuitous way, via Cairo, he sought asylum from British Intelligence. It was then that he was forcibly repatriated to Moscow.

Now it has been revealed that Kim Philby was responsible for Dr Rado's extradition. The information comes from Leopold Trecker, another wartime Russian spy who headed the "Red Orchestra" network in occupied Europe. Recently he served 10 years in a Siberian forced labour camp.

Mr Trecker has been allowed to emigrate to Israel. In his memoirs, excerpts of which have appeared in the Paris newspaper *L'Avanture*, he asserts that the British official responsible for Dr Rado's extradition was Philby, the notorious "third man" in the Burgess and MacLean spy scandal of the 1950s. As Dr Rado's former colleague and one-time supervisor, he ought to know.

Dr Rado himself is rather reticent about this episode in his colourful life and has omitted it from his doctor's memoirs. Nor does he explain exactly in avoiding Stalin's firing squad. He admits that he served 10 years in a throwaway line that was definitely come in from the cold. His British betrayer, however, is definitely out in the cold. But then Kim Philby has outlived his usefulness.

Siberian forced labour camp.

Recently Dr Rado's wartime work has received due recognition. He has been hailed as a paragon of "proletarian internationalism" by the Russians. Headed high, decorated on him, and published his memoirs.

In his native Hungary he was awarded the "Kossuth Prize" on his seventy-fifth birthday, the "Order of the Red Banner" indicating that Russia's wartime spy master has now definitely come in from the cold. His British betrayer, however, is definitely out in the cold. They will be encouraged by Wainwright. He journeys—

spending 18 months on the Pennine Way, walking it in bits and pieces. Mostly it is arduous, boring rain, driving rain, then the clouds down in stink rods. I came to pray not for fine days, which seemed too much to ask for, but for gentle and not-too-wetting rain. The crowning glory for a seasoned, fatigued, determined, knee-deep, mud-and-water-dragged feet. They will be

Gabriel Ronay

for some of the new one-cent pieces produced by Black Greenock, weighing little more than 3lb yet providing a wide and watertight shelter over the most exposed stretch of the Pennines where damps descend and enter from sides. A neat gas compact—

packets of dehydrated

and travel-bruised Wainwrights along the spine of the Pennines

reduced it to pulp but best suited at the bedrock of rough green with gold print covers where which ever twist landmark, rise and fall of the 250-mile route are faithfully charted and described.

There must be scores of damp and travel-bruised Wainwrights along the spine of the Pennines

at this moment because now is

the time when the Pennine Way

comes into its own with legions

of bare, determined, knee-deep, mud-and-water-dragged feet. They will be

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He journeys—

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Although Wainwright was

most companionable guide,

other books were imme-

diately helpful. Both were called

"Pennine Way", one by

Stephenson and published

by Her Majesty's Stationery O-

ffice, the other by Kenneth Ol-

and published by Dale Books. The HMSO guide

described sections of the Ordn-

Survey with the path as

across them in a bold red

line.

Most guides—

worn away at the way alone but

one who did so would have

crossed, rude to his

ramblers. There is always

one, also striding or shu-

ping along the Wey, either put

few moorland miles under

foot or appearing as a d

plodding dog. But it, like

Wainwright, your legs be

helplessly pinned in a pes-

then it is useful to his

companion strong enough

to wrench you free.

Since it was completed

1965, tens of thousands of

people have covered the Pe-

nine Way. Their feet have worn

grooves in it and occasi-

on the face of fa-

ceous land

varies from the Indian file

crossing pastures to an ext-

remum several feet

is well but not always ob-

marked. I reached Ga-

near Alston before the ra-

cially won, I changed

drenched into mere

clothing in the church

the thoughtful vicar leav-

ed locked for just such sa-

wayfarers.

I am reserving the last

stretch of the wall

along the Roman Wall a

Cheviot to Kirk Yetholm

few days when I can ad-

see the fine views. I do

not like to be

endured, as one south-

ern remarked to me

last and my first day. M-

ost people who will be



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-437 1234

A long friend W
EDOM FOR EMPLOYEES

given rise to no less than four issues of law that currently sub-judge the dispute is at present of comment as irresponsible. Without prejudice to any of court cases begotten dispute, it may be worth examining some of the issues involved. Leaving constitutionally important peripheral of Mr. Gourier and the workers, the conflict in the rights of workers representation and the pickets to express their during dispute.

After this week, it is hardly likely that the majority of Grunwick employees, who have continued to work at the factory throughout, can feel much warmth towards trade unionism or towards APEX, the union which is seeking representation there. The meeting at which the general secretary, Mr. Roy Grantham, was howled down, although it was hardly an occasion at which secret doubts among the employees were likely to become apparent, was striking evidence of the prevailing attitude. It is of course perfectly possible for such feelings to exist even among workers suffering much of the exploitation in conditions and wage rates that the strikers allege to exist. Any job these days may seem better than none. The immigrant workers who make up a large part of the workforce will have their own ideas about acceptable conditions and about the value of being organized by APEX.

It may be claimed that the advantages of organization should if necessary be conferred on them in spite of themselves. Mr. Grantham has insisted that there can be no end to the dispute unless his union is recognized and the strikers who have joined it since hostilities began reinstated (though he does not at present set up a closed shop). But it seems best that a

situation has got out of hand more than once this week. A thousand demonstrators outside a factory with about 300 employees are plainly an excessive show of strength. The union leaders who have organized and encouraged the mass picket must bear their share of responsibility for the predictable events that followed.

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RICH SHOULD BUY MORE FROM THE POOR

led and bitter issues of wealth between the richer northern countries and poorer southern neighbours so come to dominate international stage that a gathering of nations is debating them. It is surprising that these should have concerned of the Commonwealth their London meeting, responsible for a large in of the estimated billion people of the world, including China, with an annual income of less than \$100.

It's becoming apparent during economic debate of the wealth Conference, it is the gap in material that separates rich from poor, but also the economic differences on either side of this situation and at which it might be. Nothing bettered this than, on the 1st Mr. Healey's plea that developing countries should be political realities in nations, and on the accusation made by us in Onn, Prime Minister of Malaysia, of "criminal use" on the part of the developed north towards the rights of the poor in economic field". Industrialized world has title of the vision and on that the problem offering sympathy but

increased borrowing, is unlikely to be open to many countries that are already poor credit risks. In any case, Third World borrowing is already estimated to have reached staggering \$180,000 million, and is causing some alarm. As for aid, it is open to political manipulation and confers an undesirable supplicant status on the recipient.

The final option is for industrial countries to import more from the Third World, or increase the prices paid for these imports. But the rich nations refuse to do the former, keeping out low-cost Third World imports with a battery of tariffs and quotas, and are naturally opposed to doing the latter. The developing countries argue that those industries in the north which can no longer produce goods cheaply because of high local costs, should be transferred to the south. Additionally, they want the prices of their raw material exports to be maintained, and increased through intervention by new international institutions, a demand which meets strong ideological resistance notably from West Germany and the United States.

Such anti-interventionist arguments are illogical. If it is wrong artificially to raise copper prices as a distortion of market forces is it not equally distorting to put tariffs on Third World textiles? It is not clear why intervention which causes a problem is acceptable but not intervention which seeks to rectify a problem.

JAPAN IS NERVOUS ABOUT KOREA

A new style and new hat incoming American's like to display are an accepted habit, the with a democrat fellow-republican in office. Carter's moves have been as brash as his election promised. At the end of the year he sent President Mondale to Tokyo since an American with ground troops from March he was making moves that would end Cuban boycott of Cuba. Congress provided a block. In April and House of Representatives ordered hostile votes to policies. Now both have been down by the Senate. Two cases are different much more a matter of American concern, as its proximity and the President Fidel Castro's castigator of the US for years past. The only international of this confrontation has presence of Cuban in Angola and elsewhere; otherwise Cuba is an issue to be debated in ton before a large Korea is much more an

international issue affecting America's allies and touching all the major powers. It was obvious when Vice-President Mondale went to Tokyo to announce the carefully phased withdrawal that the Japanese were stifling their distress while much regional opinion stretching down to Mr. Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore was also exercised.

The Japanese were most put out by the timing of the public statement. They realize that the retention of aircraft and communications facilities, even after the five-year withdrawal period for ground troops, offers sufficient assurance of American action in the event of any surprise attack. But they fear that an otherwise rational analysis of the continuing military commitment may not have given enough weight to the psychological aspect of the withdrawal. It should not weaken South Korean resolve, given an economy that has far out-distanced that existing in the north. The more pressing danger is that North Korea, under the incalculable leadership of Kim Il-sung, might see in the American withdrawal yet another opportunity to push its claim to be the truly national force to unify Korea. Is Mr.

ery of penicillin.

Richard Gordon, as hardly unfair to me as a failure so well known now over the exploitation in. He was no suppressed working in a corridor, as an impasse. (June 13). He professor at St. Mary's Hospital, chief obstacle was his Sir Alfonso Wright, a opponent of chemotherapy of experiments on once. It is right that Fleming's medicinal use for penicillin

in 1928. In 1940 Fleming was under 60 and still a professor. He would have enjoyed his renown unparalleled had he persisted in his discovery with the faith which Flory then brought to it.

See Ashley Mather's revelation (June 14) of Flory's previous work on penicillin for the Medical Research Council is interesting if surprising, the Chemical not contributing to give any encouragement. My novel *The Gentle Victory* ignores neither Paul Ehrlich nor the failure of his arsenicals in the 1920s, used by Leonard Colebrook for puerperal fever. The drugs were tried not in

hope of killing the germs, but only for their incidental action of "stimulating the phagocytes".

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Hopeful signs for inflation ease with latest monthly rise slowing to 0.8 pc

By Richard Allen

RETAIL PRICES
The following are the index numbers (January 15, 1974=100) for retail prices, not seasonally adjusted, released by the Department of Employment yesterday:

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|-------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Name | All items | Increase | In (2) |
| Food | 164.8 | 14.2 | 14.2 |
| May | 155.2 | 154.2 | 13.8 |
| June | 156.0 | 155.4 | 13.1 |
| July | 156.3 | 156.8 | 12.9 |
| Aug. | 155.5 | 155.5 | 13.2 |
| Sept. | 160.8 | 160.0 | 14.5 |
| Oct. | 168.5 | 162.8 | 14.4 |
| Nov. | 165.8 | 164.8 | 14.2 |
| Dec. | 168.0 | 166.8 | 15.2 |
| Jan. | 172.4 | 172.9 | 18.0 |
| Feb. | 174.0 | 172.5 | 18.5 |
| March | 175.8 | 124.3 | 18.7 |
| April | 180.3 | 178.7 | 20.5 |
| May | 181.7 | 180.5 | |

Increases in factory gate prices which are still being recorded, and which will have to come through to the consumer before inflation really starts slowing down. There may be some evidence that manufacturers are still hoping to restore profit levels.

Even if the Government has got its forecast to the end of the year right, that will not be the end of its problems.

For it has forecast that by the second quarter of 1978 inflation will be down to 9.4 per cent.

If inflation slows substantially in the next few months and the target for the end of 1977 is met, then an unpleasant surprise awaits it in early 1978 unless things turn our much better than it currently hopes.

For the consequence of very slow inflation to the end of this year followed by an average of 9.4 per cent for the year to the second quarter of 1978 would be that during the first six months of next year inflation would be running at a faster rate once again.

There are two ways out of this dilemma. Either the forecast for the year-long period would turn out to be too high, which would surprise most outside observers, or the higher rate of inflation in the first half of 1978 would be entirely because of seasonal factors.

Even if this latter argument is true, it is not likely to prove entirely convincing to all union negotiators even if they agree to limit pay settlements to the increase in the cost of living during the next pay round without trying to recoup what they have lost in this.

Strikes block Dagenham as strike-up stops Ford car production

By Webb

which began over the weekend, stopped all car workers being laid off. Some could be taken a few days, with the 18,000 men at Halewood on Mersey, 5,500 at the Longley, Ashton, and South commercial vehicle plant.

General Workers' pickets have effectively blockaded the Dagenham cutting-off engine supply plant. Yesterday and led to an inquiry into his refusal to carry out his job because, he claimed, the method hurt his wrist.

As a result of the strike, 3,000 men were laid off in the adjoining paint, trim and assembly plant. They were recalled on Wednesday, at the end of the suspension period, but a small number stayed on demanding payment for the three days lost.

The company described them as "a small number of militant pickets" and only a handful of men. But, yesterday, their pickets had brought car assembly to a halt. By cutting off the main power supply, the British best-selling car for many years with a long waiting list.

Before the latest stoppage, Mr Terry Beckett, chairman and managing director, said they were producing far fewer vehicles today than they were in 1972, when they had far fewer employees.

Yesterday Ford sent a letter to Dagenham workers which said: "There are 22,000 people who want to carry on normal working. The situation is that a small group of employees in defiance of the company and the unions are jeopardizing the work of everyone at Dagenham. Clearly we cannot go on paying people without working indefinitely."

Their demands for lay-off pay came after warnings of such action served on the company last September at the time of the notorious "riot" by body shop workers which caused £15,000 worth of damage to the managers' dining room.

Assembly workers said they were fed up with being laid

indefinitely.

Two more companies join NEB's computer offshoot

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Correspondent

Systime, a Leeds computer systems company, and SPL International, the computer software subsidiary of the Simon Engineering group, have emerged as the second and third companies to have reached agreement in principle to join Insaac Data Systems, the National Enterprise Board's computer systems marketing subsidiary.

The first company to join was Computer Analysis & Programming, one of the largest United Kingdom software houses.

The National Enterprise Board has agreed with Systime to acquire for £500,000 a 26 per cent shareholding in the company. This represents about

£200,000 for the purchase of existing shares and about £300,000 for new shares.

Also, the NEB will provide a loan facility of £700,000, thus making it available for future development.

Systime was founded in 1973, and has since been successful in combining standard mini-computers with specially tailored software and with other packages to provide small commercial computing systems. The NEB agreement has to be ratified by Systime's existing shareholders.

SPL International has confirmed that agreement in principle has been reached with NBS concerning a shareholding by the board in the software house, but no details have been released yet.

NCB contracts worth £16m for 20 companies

Twenty companies have won orders totalling more than £16m in a new round of contracts placed by the National Coal Board. Almost £7m is earmarked for corrugated steel sheets, ordered from seven companies, including the British Steel Corporation.

Two of these companies join four others to supply the NCB with almost £3m worth of rolled steel lagging boards. Electrical cabling worth £1.5m has been ordered from three companies.

The code states: "Some examples of information which if disclosed in particular circumstances might cause substantial injury are: cost information on individual products; detailed analysis of proposed investment, marketing, or pricing policies; and price quotes or the make-up of tenders."

Inflammatory strike

Half the ships at Bristol's Avonmouth docks were idle yesterday and 500 dockers were sent home because of a dispute involving 92 tally clerks. They walked out on Thursday in a dispute over the handing of a cargo vessel.

SDR-S was 1.16180 on Friday, while SDR-E was 0.675662.

Commodities: "Coffee" prices moved ahead in afternoon trading. Reuter's index was at 1594.8 (previous 1597.2).

Reports pages 19 and 20

down 50.50 an ounce.

Bank Base Rates Table 20 Annual Statement: The Investment Trust Corporation

All Thorn shareholders to have votes

By Richard Allen
Thorn Electrical Industries plans to give equal voting rights to all its shareholders under proposals announced last night.

The move, for which shareholders' approval is being sought before the annual meeting on September 9, has been widely expected since Sir Jules Thorn, the group's creator, retired as chairman last year and was succeeded by Mr Richard Cave.

A spokesman said that the announcement had been under consideration by the board for some time and had the full support of Sir Jules, who is now Thorn's first president.

Sir Jules, who is 78, is still Thorn's biggest shareholder, controlling more than 10 per cent of the total equity.

At present the "A" ordinary shares, which constitute just under half the total equity of

133 million shares, carry no voting rights. Under Thorn's proposals holders of ordinary shares, which carry voting rights on a one-for-one basis, will be compensated for the dilution of power by a one-for-20 scrip issue.

News of the plan resulted in an 8p jump in the ordinary shares to 306p and added 2p to the "A" shares at 300p. This gives the group a stock market capitalisation of more than £400m.

Thorn is one of the last really big companies to give way to pressure from the Government and the investment community for the system of non-voting shares to be abolished. The Rank Organisation and J. Lyons both made similar moves last year and the Burton Group is considering such a move when profits improve.

Among companies still having "non-voters" are Hoover,

which is controlled by the American Hoover group, and Beaverbrook Newspapers, where the Aitken family is able to retain control despite holding a relatively small percentage of the total equity.

Other groups include Acrow (Engineers), Airfix, Decca, Gestetner Holdings, GUS, and Savoy Hotel.

All television companies are obliged to issue publicly only non-voting shares, as voting rights can be transferred only with the approval of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The Thorn spokesman last night referred to growing pressure outside the group as one of the main reasons for the encouragement.

Another important factor is the group's worldwide expansion plans. Thorn intends to apply later this year to a number of European stock exchanges for the listing of its

equity share capital to establish a more recognizable international presence. Most overseas exchanges do not recognize voting restrictions.

Mr Richard Cave, chairman of Thorn Electrical Industries.

Spain's new Cabinet may choose devaluation

With the election safely completed in Spain, some senior international monetary officials expect that country to provide the first of what could be a wave of devaluations in Europe.

Inflation of 20 per cent and a current account deficit forecast of \$4,000m (about £2,300m) during this year are seen by officials as leaving the Suárez Government with a cut in the value of the peseta as the most effective way of trying to cope with the country's economic problems.

In New York the peseta weakened yesterday against the dollar, depressed by reluctance to hold the currency over the weekend, dealers said.

If the Spaniards do decide to act, they are thought unlikely to be alone. Turkey has also recently held elections which led to the installation of a new Government and the \$2,500m current account deficit predicted for this year by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development would seem to put pressure on the Turks to act.

There have been persistent rumours of delays in payment for imports. These have been equally persistently denied, as have suggestions of foreign exchange shortages.

Spain and Turkey are the two most extreme cases in the Mediterranean area which have been running substantial deficits since the increase in oil prices of 1973.

In a different category are the Scandinavian nations, concerning which a fresh wave of devaluation rumours went the rounds of the markets yesterday. The most widely tipped candidate to make a devaluation is Sweden, where costs are now thought to be 15 to 20 per cent out of line with major competitors.

As an associate member of the "snake" a change in the krona's parity would automatically pose questions for the other Scandinavian currencies.

What worries some of the international monetary community is that although each of the countries mentioned above may have a strong case for devaluing, the consequential uncertainty would risk provoking a new wave of speculation, perhaps drawing in other countries.

The working of the floating rate system is thought to have been the subject of intense discussion by some central bank governors in Basle last weekend, though no decisions have been indicated.

Worries about the uncertainty associated with frequent changes in parity are reinforced by the fact that the very large changes which have occurred over the past few years do not seem to have brought an end to the necessary adjustment in the international monetary system.

David Blake

Comecon raising loan of \$500m for pipeline

Comecon, the communist economic organization, is raising \$500m (about £293m) by way of a loan from a consortium of international banks led by Dresdner Bank, of West Germany.

The funds, which have been

available for seven years, will largely be used in financing the building of a 1,720-mile pipeline to carry gas from Orenburg in the Ural Mountains to six Eastern European countries.

Part of the money will be used to buy imports from the West, particularly hardware associated with the pipeline.

The loan, which has been

arranged by European Moscow-International Investment Bank, carries interest at rates ranging from 1½ to 1¾ per cent above the London interbank rate (LIBOR). Banks from Britain, the United States, West Germany, Canada and Czechoslovakia were among the 19 which participated.

This is the second large loan which Comecon has arranged for the International Investment Bank. Last year it arranged a loan of \$500m over six years.

The present loan comes after attempts to obtain a similar loan under English law for the Ural's sister bank, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation. That attempt failed because of doubts about whether the Comecon institution could be answerable to the courts in Britain.

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The loan, which has been

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

National Savings

Money management is the new goal

How much instruction in money management as a kid did you receive? In my case the answer was very little; and what there was came from my parents, not my school.

I am now curious to find out how much my young daughter will learn about money management from her schooling. It should be more than I did, particularly if the present dream of the National Savings Movement can be transformed into reality.

The National Savings Movement, an organization of voluntary workers devoted to promoting National Savings, has its origins in the First World War. Its history was trouble-free until this decade when a series of body-blows brought the movement to its knees. The latest, the Government's decision, as part of the restraint of public expenditure to axe the Civil Service support staff by next March, will prove the coup de grace unless the movement can find both new backers and new objectives.

It is now proposed that the National Savings Movement should abandon its fiscal role of providing savings (too cheaply at times, many would argue) for the Government's main aim and concentrate instead upon educating people in what can broadly be described as money management.

"We are concerned," says the Radice report (communicated by the movement to advise its future) "about the place of those who happen to be incapable of personal financial planning whether it be through ignorance or neglect."

The main plank of the Radice report was that the movement should seek new allies among the principal savings institutions—the clearing banks, building

societies, life offices, unit trusts, and investment trust companies—and together create a new association of savings institutions. This proposal has been adopted with the minor change that the envisaged savings institution is now being described as a Money Management Association.

The aim, says Sir John Anstey, chairman of the National Savings Movement, will be "to provide an educational service to teachers and training establishments with responsibilities for training young people".

The teachers themselves welcome these proposals. The National Savings Movement has long established in schools with a growing emphasis on pupil-run banks as opposed to simple sales of the now defunct savings stamps.

Mr John Bray, president of the National Union of Teachers, stressed last week how much the concept of school savings education had changed.

The emphasis has gone from the virtue of savings to why should we save and what is money about?

All the teaching unions share this approach to savings. Apart from the obvious advantages of having course material prepared for them on this subject, they all like the non-partisan approach which would hope fully be one of the main features of courses designed by the Money Management Association.

All the journals involved in family finance do, I am sure, share my view that a Money Management Association is one of the most meritorious ideas that have come our way for a long time. As journalists, with an objective view rather than a vested interest in promoting the clearing banks, building



Sir John Anstey, chairman of the National Savings Movement: Hatching a brilliant idea but failing to give it adequate sales push.

the worthiness of this form of savings rather than that, we frequently receive varied calls for financial advice.

In some instances, readers may only want a second opinion or information on a course of financial action; in others the letters reveal an alarming ignorance of matters financial.

But how much chance does the National Savings Movement have of getting off the ground? The answer, regrettably, is that at the moment the chances are a far cry indeed from being an enthusiastic supporter.

The creation of a Money Management Association is quite literally the last lifeline available to the National Savings Movement. Yet so far as I understand it the Treasury has not yet organized any meetings between parties which might be interested in subscribing to a Money Management Association. It will require an estimated £1m-£2m of which the Government is prepared to stump up only £250,000.

And, of course, each form of savings has its own vested interest which it thinks it can promote satisfactorily itself without getting involved in the possibility of promoting the association as well.

This view is understandable—building societies, life offices and banks have all spent money on assembling school packs, films and lectures in recent years—but it must be short-sighted.

What is at issue in my opinion is not, whatever the National Savings Movement may think, the survival of the present voluntary savings movement in another guise and sponsored by the savings industry rather than the state. No, what is important is that there is an opportunity to help ourselves and our children to cope with the increasingly pressures and complex financial facts of life.

Margaret Stone

How to succeed in business by trying too hard

Regular readers of this column may be under the impression that I am somewhat accident-prone, and in a way they are right. More than most, I do seem to have a capacity to attract the bizarre.

Three things that happened during the last fortnight serve to underline this—such circumstances generally being prone to occur in threes. The problem was that they all occurred in my dealings with the same potential client whom I rather badly wanted to impress.

The first circumstance was a matter of only minor embarrassment and served as no warning of what was to come. It happened at my first exploratory meeting with Potential Client's right-hand man. I was somewhat nervous, understandably perhaps, because it would have been an important coup to have got the business so easily outlining my proposals was fooling about with a large rubber band and winding it round my fingers to relieve the tension.

Anyway, I had just got myself thoroughly snarled up in it when in strode Potential

Client himself, hand outstretched in welcome. My own hand in contrast was all squashed together with the elastic band, like some frightful anthropoid claw, so I had to extract myself while he hung about looking cross.

Not the most auspicious of starts, but the rest of the meeting passed off pretty well, I thought. So well, in fact, that it was agreed to take matters a stage further, and I arranged then and there to visit his Manchester office with him in a few days' time.

However, he may have had second thoughts about the wisdom of this suggestion. A few moments later, as I was exchanging smiles and pleasantries just before leaving in an effort to make an abiding first impression, two unusual things happened inside my briefcase.

First of all the alarm clock, which I was taking to be cleaned, went off like a fire engine. Second, when I dropped the briefcase in my surprise, the dictating machine was jolted into action and began declaiming a sonorous memorandum to itself. We were out of there, my magic briefcase

and I in four and a half seconds flat before Potential Client had time to change his mind.

Act II was set in Euston station on the morning of our trip to Manchester. It had been agreed that our rendezvous would be the spot where the escalator from the underground emerges into the mainline station, and in order not to get any more black marks, I had arrived there 10 minutes early.

The weather was quite sunny and I was wearing dark glasses, but rain had been forecast and since we were going to Manchester, I deemed it wise to take an umbrella.

I was standing at the top of the escalator, idly tapping my umbrella on the ground when a strange hand took my left elbow and a kind voice murmured in my ear, "Don't worry, old chap, I'll help you down."

Now I was in a quandary, because the fellow, whoever he was, clearly thought I was blind. If I sheltered his illusions by admitting I was not, I would completely extinguish his warm glow of charity and relieve the tension.

Anyway, I had just got

myself out of the predicament—having extricated myself as best I could at the bottom and made my way to the surface again, I felt if necessary during the subsequent journey to explain to Potential Client the fact that I came from a long line of eccentrics. I told him, for example, that my father sleeps with three champagne corks in his bed, mows the lawn in spiked running shoes and has a deaf aid that quite often picks up Radio Three.

Francis Kinsman

Provincial Building Society**Notice to Investing Members**

Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice to investing members that the rates of interest paid in all departments will be reduced by 0.30% per annum with effect from 1st July 1977. The differentials on existing Term Shares will remain unaltered. On and after this date new investment monies will be accepted at the following rates:

| Interest Rate Borrowing To Paid | Gross Equivalent Yield at Basic Rate of Tax | Guaranteed Differential above/Below the Share Rate |
|---|---|--|
| Paid-Up Shares 6.70% | 10.31% | |
| Regular Saving Shares 7.95% | 12.23% | |
| High Yield Shares 2 year term 7.20% | 11.08% | 2.50% |
| 3 year term 7.70% | 11.85% | 1.00% |
| 4 year term 7.70% | 11.85% | 1.00% |
| Monthly Income Shares 1 month's notice 6.70% | 10.31% | 0.50% |
| 2 year term 7.20% | 11.08% | |
| 3 year term 7.70% | 11.85% | |
| 4 year term 7.70% | 11.85% | |
| Ordinary Deposits 6.45% | 9.82% | |

Notice to Borrowing Members

Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rate of interest charged on all classes of mortgage account will be reduced by 0.75% per annum with effect from 1st July 1977.

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Taxation: readers ask**Overseas earnings
and pensions •
investment incom**

This week's article deals with more letters from readers this time on the topics of casual earnings, the investment income surcharge, foreign earnings and foreign pensions.

Concerning casual earnings a reader, who is in full-time employment and also writes part-time on a freelance basis, says: "You suggest in your article that there is a fine line between what is and is not a business and that if entries are made under the Trade, Profession or Vocation section of the tax return it is easier to claim expenses." He then asks for more information on what constitutes a business and what expenses freelance writers are able to claim.

To be assessed under Schedule D cases I and II and hence benefit from the greater flexibility for deductible expenses there must be a "trade," profession, or vocation. What makes life difficult is that there is no statutory definition of these words.

That is not quite true, though. Section 526 (5) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act, 1970, does define a trade as "any business, profession or vocation in the nature of trade"—but few words considerately illuminating.

One useful guideline is that the tax office will need to be satisfied that there is to be some degree of regularity about the work for it to constitute a business.

As for the expenses that can be claimed, if they are wholly and exclusively incurred for business purposes they are deductible. Stationery, postage, travelling, telephone, etc., are a few examples.

Or assets such as equipment and other office equipment there is full deduction. In view of 100 per cent capital allowances and one of the Ireland Revenue's published explanatory leaflets, which are available free from the local tax office, outline the rules (leaflet no. 2 CA 1).

Although use of the home is not a cost wholly and exclusively incurred, it is a respectable purpose in itself—especially if it only serves to house a part deduction.

On the subject of the investment income surcharge a reader writes: "My daughter (53) who was missing during the war in the Middle East now has had a very serious breakdown. Before I retired 10 years ago I endeavoured to transfer sufficient capital to her so that she would be self-supporting.

For the tax year 1975-76 her income (all investment income) was £1,582 less single person allowance £275 leaving taxable income of £507. Additional tax on investment income of £58.20 (£507 x 10 per cent) was claimed and paid as the third Revenue insisted that this was the law.

"I know income tax equity are strange bedfellows but surely this is very us

"What can I do about it?"

Also nothing. As Charles (1780-1832), an English clergyman, observed,

"...and equity are two things which God hath joined which man has put asunder."

The rule is such that son, allowances can reduce the investment income surcharge unless they exceed aggregate any earned income plus £1,000 for 1975 (or currently £1,500) or in the case of the elderly £1,500 1975-76 (currently £2,000).

When examining employment income section of the tax return on April 5th, the tax office will need to be satisfied that there is to be some degree of regularity about the work for it to constitute a business.

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A reader takes issue with me on the comment I made concerning foreign pension. The general rule is that the tax is charged on nine-tenths of your foreign pensions, if it is payable under Australian or German law for victim National Socialist persecutor. 50 per cent is tax free.

says they are totally exempt under section 377 Income Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

This exemption applies to certain Civil Service pension which are tax-free under German law.

Other pensions payable to victims of National Socialist persecutor are not tax free.

Gerdabiy and it is these which attract a 50 per cent reduction in this country under Section 22(2) Finance Act 1974.

Vera Di Poi

Back to basics: life assurance**Saving with endowment or whole life policies**

Despite all the different types of life policies on the market, there are two main categories. First, there is straight cover on one's own life (or the life of somebody else), which may run for a comparatively short period, or be aimed to provide long-term protection for dependents.

This is rather like insuring your house: if it burns down you collect from the insurance company. If you do not have to make a claim, there is no benefit or return of premium to you.

For a young man in good health, this type of protection is quite cheap provided it does not have to run beyond, say, his mid to late fifties. A later article will discuss the different types of policy in this category.

Life offices would not be able to charge such low premiums for that type of policy without the substantial amount of investment-type built-in which is unique to life. Here, although there is life coverage basically savings-type contracts are offered.

Policies from individual offices rejoice under a variety of different names, but there are two main types of savings

type life policy. First, there is the endowment, which runs for a pre-selected term, paying a claim at the end of the term or at death.

Secondly, there is the whole life policy, when a claim is payable only at death, whenever it occurs. In this case, usually premiums can cease at a specified age, although naturally, the sum assured will not be as high as if one agrees to pay them right to the end.

The premiums paid to most regular-premium policies is issued for a guaranteed sum assured—the minimum which will be paid. From time to time, bonuses are declared from profits, which increase the claim value of the policy.

Although future bonuses are not guaranteed, most offices aim, so far as possible, not to reduce their rate of bonus. Thus, when there is a bonus increase, they hope, at least, to be able to maintain that rate in the future. In the current climate a drop in the rate of bonus would be damaging to the office in terms of future sales, which in turn would affect existing policyholders.

The older life offices offer endowment and whole life policies on both non-profit and with-profit bases. In the case of a non-profit policy, there is a fixed sum assured, payable on claim. Generally, it is considered that better value for money should be obtained by

taking a profit-sharing policy, where one's policy shares in the profits of the office.

With profit policyholders with mutual offices receive a percentage rate applied to the basic sum assured. A compound basis, on the other hand, is calculated as a percentage rate on the basic sum assured plus bonuses already attached to the policy. There are bonuses which, in effect, are somewhere between the simple and the compound methods.

In addition, many offices declare a terminal bonus. This is payable when the policy becomes a claim, and is intended to be final settle-up with outgoing policyholders. It, however, life offices should experience problems with with-profit policies as a cushion. Future bonuses can be cut to nothing if necessary.

Normally the claim value of a regular premium policy is free from all tax in the policyholder's hands. To surrender a policy before it becomes a claim can result in a very poor return. In some cases it can be more profitable to sell the policy to a third party. Auctions are held with the auctioneers charging commission at a percentage of the difference between the surrender

value and the price realized auction.

Endowment policies can assist in the repayment of loans, the lending type of policy has become popular for house purchase loans, with it can be argued that it is always the best method repayment.

The profits distributed by companies from a number of sources. First, a relatively high premium is charged for profit-sharing policy, compared with a non-profit policy for the same sum assured. Profits in the business are run smoothly, and the cash can have to be directed where it can be returned to the form of bonuses.

Secondly, investment policies on all classes of business are greater than those all for in the premium calculations. Also, a different type of policy, such as annuity-linked assurance, etc., make profits for the policyholders better than expected.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

for's week

Double-free BP sale but market off

in a frustrating week. Long-standing uncertainties surrounding the oil price have been dispelled by a modestly optimistic oil market, another in the Government's Bill defence raised the oil autumn election, and the possibility of an oil war worried the market. Some dealers had pushed this up to the back of the week, but it has been brought over focus, other influences such as the rate of inflation and the diminishing of an acceptable element are also having an effect. And in the process, the oil market has been trading at a lower level.

The oil market has also spent a good deal of time in retreat after some surprising cuts in United States prices had brought early encouragement. Losses ranged up to £1 at the longer end as optimism that the upward pressure on interest rates had eased began to evaporate. The high government borrowing requirement and the political and inflation worries also played a part in sustaining a downward trend.

There was, however, a change for the better yesterday afternoon when a more encouraging price move put an end to the market in better form. The oil offer of \$45.50 was up 2¢ and then generally expected, and at a 5 per cent discount to the price ruling immediately before the terms became known.

Predictably, the BP price slipped badly immediately after the offer but by the end of the week had made up a good part of the lost ground with the help of United States support. At last night's close of 89p the shares were 14p down over the five days.

On the results front both Tate & Lyle, off 14p to 214p, and British China Clays, down 84p to 86p, came out with figures which were below most expectations. There was also warning on future trading from ECC and, for smaller number, from Guiness, left 4p to 137p. Another drinks share, Wm. Young Breweries was 3p up at 305p, after a bid denial put an end to several days of speculation. Lloyd's & Scottish duty came for tactical group, Mann & Overton, which added 10p to 155p. The terms are worth £4.3m and look likely to succeed.

Pedigree's detailed rejection of the Rolls-Royce Motors offer

MAIN RISES AND FALLS OF THE WEEK

| Year's high | Year's low | Company | Movement | Comment |
|-------------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 100p | 43p | CompAir | -9p to 100p | Figures |
| 107p | 13p | Lee Cooper | +3p to 107p | Profits and dividend exempted |
| 124p | 40p | MX Refrigeration | +10p to 122p | Speculative buying |
| 315p | 105p | Gallenkamp | +55p to 315p | Talks with Fisons |
| 142p | 75p | J. Woodhead | +14p to 142p | Bullish profits |

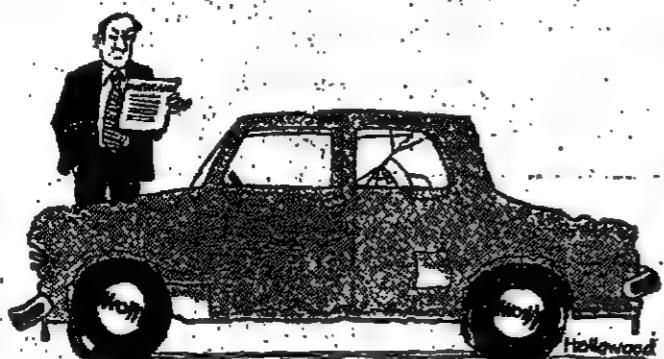
| Falls | | | | |
|-------|------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 305p | 227p | BAT Ind. | -17p to 227p | Anti-smoking moves |
| 282p | 180p | Amet Metal | -28p to 240p | Contract loss |
| 305p | 107p | Hunting Gibson | -20p to 235p | Profit taking |
| 71p | 43p | MAMs | +5p to 55p | Comment |
| 245p | 133p | Pio Tinto | -13p to 205p | Uranium litigation fears |

& Lyle, off 14p to 214p, and British China Clays, down 84p to 86p, came out with figures which were below most expectations. There was also warning on future trading from ECC and, for smaller number, from Guiness, left 4p to 137p. Another drinks share, Wm. Young Breweries was 3p up at 305p, after a bid denial put an end to several days of speculation. Lloyd's & Scottish duty came for tactical group, Mann & Overton, which added 10p to 155p. The terms are worth £4.3m and look likely to succeed.

Pedigree's detailed rejection of the Rolls-Royce Motors offer

David Mott

insurance

Ring out cover for more than one year at a time

... is offering motor insurance for two years

has been virtually impossible to invest money in a way so as to maintain saving power after tax, people have cracked up - ranging from the baked beans and paper to frozen meat (a deep freeze), extra so on.

Individuals are thus in a fine form of mind, it helps to with the cost of living tax-free. Can argument be applied to buying a longer than the year's cover?

Usually, the two are possible. The food retailer who sells the same who sells a meal whose costs have risen, and the price should ensure a margin. Once you have been or the title factor, or the title factor, to ensure it will not affect the price.

Surprise, however, the company charges a before it knows it is the cost of future time it has a showed

idea how many cars which it cost for annual policy, plus

accidents (over-average weather, and other conditions).

it does not know how much a car may cost to replace or repair in the future, since that depends on inflation.

Through United Dominions Trust, Royal Insurance is offering motor insurance for two years, but unfortunately, it is not simply doubling the premium for an annual policy. To make some allowance for inflation, I understand that the Royal is charging twice the

cost for annual policy, plus

about 15 per cent.

Since the first year's policy could be obtained in the normal way at today's rates, this means that one is paying an extra 30 per cent or so for the second year's insurance—quite apart from the fact that, in theory, at least, the Royal can increase the second year's premium for a year at a high rate of interest so as, effectively, to increase the premium still further.

While, therefore, this is a novel plan (and may appeal to

those who sell the same who sells a meal whose costs have risen,

Investment trust valuations

| Company | Date of valuation | Amount invested | Net asset value | Investment | Dividend | Price achieved prior closing at 1pm | Normal market value (see note 5) | Value in pence |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| ... Pence except where stated £ (see note 4) | | | | | | | | |
| 1st National | 31.5.77 | 5.36 | 263.4 | 35.7 | | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 3.2 | 154.4 | 157.4 | 15.5 | | | |
| as 5 London | 31.5.77 | 2.8 | 62.4 | 62.4 | — | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.0 | 75.4 | 77.1 | 5.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.5 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 10.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.31 | 90.5 | 95.5 | 6.8 | | | |
| Northern | 31.5.77 | 5.45 | 123.4 | 80.0 | — | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.05 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 10.5 | | | |
| Trust Corp | 31.5.77 | 5.915 | 267.0 | 37.5 | | | | |
| ... Divs Capital | 31.5.77 | 1.2 | 98.7 | 104.7 | 17.5 | | | |
| ... Japan | 31.5.77 | 0.7 | 153.5 | 153.5 | 40.1 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.0 | 153.5 | 153.5 | 40.1 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.75 | 222.7 | 227.2 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Prov | 31.5.77 | 3.0 | 180.0 | 202.0 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 0.85 | 144.5 | 160.2 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 4.45 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.45 | 118.0 | 120.2 | 18.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 3.45 | 133.0 | 132.0 | 8.0 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.05 | 113.0 | 120.0 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.25 | 117.0 | 121.7 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.5 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.7 | 106.7 | 113.8 | 21.0 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 4.72 | 217.9 | 227.1 | 31.0 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.05 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.75 | 122.7 | 122.7 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.55 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.31 | 90.5 | 95.5 | 6.8 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 5.45 | 123.4 | 80.0 | — | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.05 | 117.0 | 120.0 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.25 | 113.0 | 120.0 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.5 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.7 | 106.7 | 113.8 | 21.0 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 4.72 | 217.9 | 227.1 | 31.0 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.05 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.75 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.31 | 90.5 | 95.5 | 6.8 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 5.45 | 123.4 | 80.0 | — | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.05 | 117.0 | 120.0 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.25 | 113.0 | 120.0 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.5 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.7 | 106.7 | 113.8 | 21.0 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 4.72 | 217.9 | 227.1 | 31.0 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.05 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.75 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.31 | 90.5 | 95.5 | 6.8 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 5.45 | 123.4 | 80.0 | — | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.05 | 117.0 | 120.0 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.25 | 113.0 | 120.0 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.5 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.7 | 106.7 | 113.8 | 21.0 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 4.72 | 217.9 | 227.1 | 31.0 | | | |
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| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.75 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 21.5 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.31 | 90.5 | 95.5 | 6.8 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 5.45 | 123.4 | 80.0 | — | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.05 | 117.0 | 120.0 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.25 | 113.0 | 120.0 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 2.5 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 19.4 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | 1.7 | 106.7 | 113.8 | 21.0 | | | |
| ... Divs | 31.5.77 | | | | | | | |

Stock Exchange Prices

Further losses

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 13. Dealings End, June 24. § Contango Day, June 27. Settlement Day, July 5.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.



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PERSO

ET

Natio

Mrs. Morry promised some fine cider, my goodness it was delicious. I have been buying with a couple of drinks, one alcoholic, How many? Not starting with the receipt, I offer you Morry's vintage cider. At 14 per cent proof it is strong and is my kind at the gap between Merrydown's applewine and home-brewed cider markets. Mrs. Morry's vintage cider is not only strong but only very slightly sparkling or, as the French describe it better than anybody else, perillant (assuming that cider is masculine?). It is made of cooking and dessert apples mixed, after which the pressed juice is fermented with wine yeast. I had samples sent to connoisseurs at *The Times* and their reports were excellent. Chill it well and drink it slowly as you would a wine; preferably in attractive glasses and you have a cheaper quaff than, at £6.50 the litre, you can usually buy.

Use it also as a base for a fruit cup. With lemon, orange, masses of balm and pineapple or orange mint plus a small wineglass of brandy, you have something of a Pimm's-like drink cheaply. And if you have never grown the pineapple or orange mint (often called eau-de-cologne mint), do. They are delicious in drinks, especially if the leaves are slightly crushed; and, with peppermint, their leaves grated into the salad dressing about half an hour or more before dressing the main salad adds a lovely

green taste. The juice should be very finely shredded so that it is thickly coated with the mint, which grows madly anyway. I add parmesan and chives as well.

Then serve such mixtures with lots of drinks—a great addition to orange juice which goes well with the Merrydown cider too. A kind of cider fizz, but not very fizzy. Well stocked throughout the southern half of Britain, Merrydown Vintage Cider is in a number of selected stockists throughout the north but production is being stepped up to meet consumption. Merrydown is at Horam Manor, Horsham, Sussex, and they have a nice shop there (not actually at the Manor but in the Horam village) which sells all sorts of accessories to wine drinking.

My other discovery is a non-alcoholic cider which is almost indistinguishable from the alc-

olic draught cider, not sweet yet with elusive sweetness of apples. In fact, it is almost as dry as scrumpy and it's a really delicious drink, very chilled for preference. The apples are organically grown and no sweeteners, preservatives or other additives are among the ingredients. A bottle costs 50p the litre—there is also a medium dry at the same price but I have not tasted that. Both are still drinks but, like the Merrydown, slightly perillant on the tongue.

The easiest way to buy it is in the stone keg, the one-gallon size complete with wooden cork and tap at 25.95, made from the original moulds by this old cider company in Suffolk. There are also matching stone mugs at £1.45. I should have mentioned that, having bought the stone keg, you still have to buy extra cider to fill it at extra cost—but it looks great.

Aspall of Suffolk is the maker and their address is simply Aspall Cyder (spelt in the traditional way with a "y") Aspall Hall, Suffolk.

You can also buy it at Jacksons of Piccadilly to buy knowledge—telephone 01-493 1033 for packing and delivery charges, or visit the shops at 171/172 Piccadilly, London, W1; at the corner of Sloane Street and Basil Street, London SW1; and at Hays and Co., Market Place, Hitchin, Herts. Jacksons despatch almost anything to almost anywhere and their summer food, wine and hamper list is 30p for personal callers or 40p by post from the Piccadilly address.

Glass engraving is the subject of a Jubilee exhibition currently drawing the crowds at Sanderson's fabric, wallpaper and paint emporium, 52 Berners Street, London W1. Among the

exhibits are pieces loaned by the Queen Mother, Princess Anne and the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. There are also many new pieces by members of the Guild who engrave

glass with anything from steel point or copper wheel to diamond points as of old. Many of the exhibits are for sale and commissions can be given to favoured engraving artists.

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I still love dolls as does my daughter—my granddaughter needs to grow a bit more to get back to loving dolls. Mostly, I love Victorian dolls but they now cost hundreds of pounds. The Windermere and Bowness Dollmaking Company sells components for dolls designed and made by one Victoria Church and there is a big demand for them here and in America. Prices are from around £10 to not a great deal more, depending on how dressed or undressed you want your final doll to be. You can buy the kits, separately and design your own clothes:

You buy the pottery heads, arms, and booted legs but you make your own stuffed cotton or linen body from the pattern provided. There are boy and girl dolls and you can have wax-faced dolls, dolls with wigs, dolls with painted hair and so on. A basic Victoria Church pottery doll kit is £8.50 but the postage is 90p. You can add natural hair wigs to these but they have painted heads. Then there are kits at around £10, £14, and so on up to £35.

Patterns for their clothes are 65p and 85p including postage. And the photograph gives you some idea of how they can look when you have finished. Or, of course, you can ring up for quotations of finished dolls like these. The girl is daintily gowned with frilly knickers and petticoat, topped by a blue satin poult dress trimmed with black lace and a hat to match. The boy is in bottle green velvet with matching cap and both are endearing creatures about 15 inches tall. What a nice idea for a Christmas present for someone really special and now would be the time to start. Get an illustrated leaflet of heads and prices from The Windermere and Bowness Dollmaking Company, Victoria Street, Windermere, Cumbria LA23 1AB.

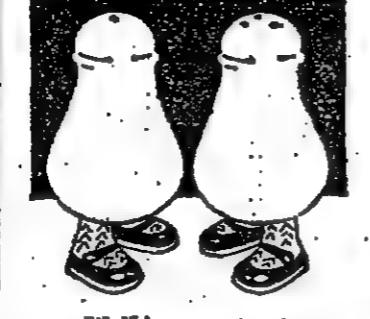
Sheila Black



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Wishbone pendant



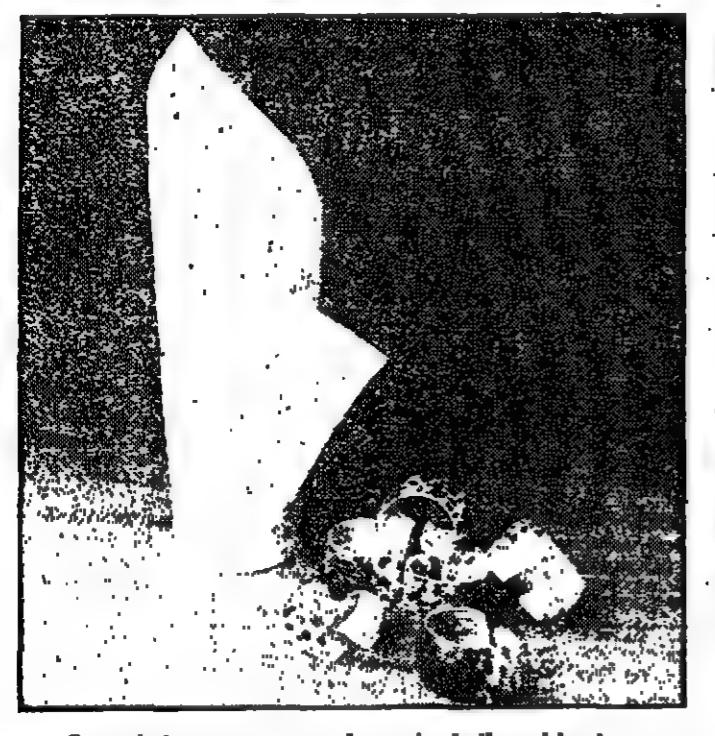
Walking cruet set



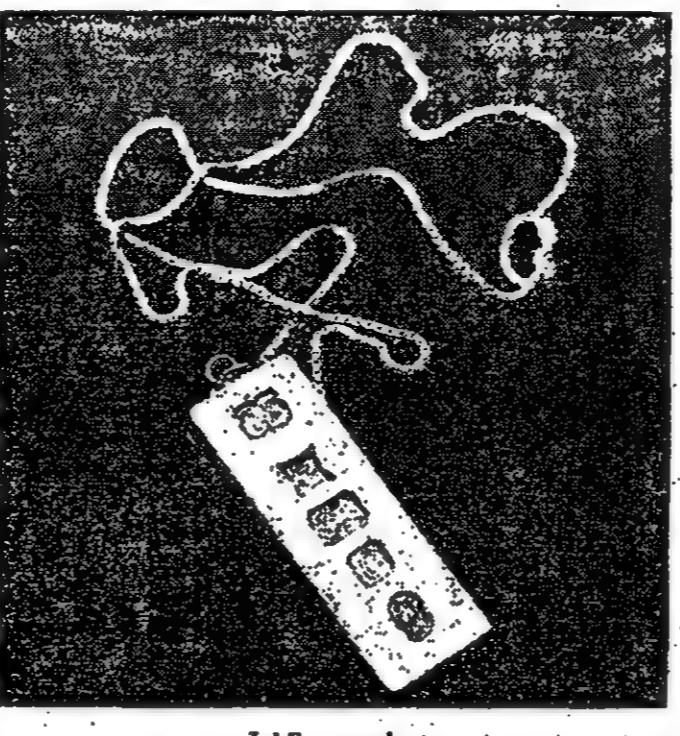
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Ceramic vase and cowrie shell napkin rings



Jubilee pendant

Twenty-five years ago Miss Jessie Brown, MBE, took a crippled girl into her home and taught her to hand-print fabrics in the way. Miss Brown had learnt to do this while working in India as an orthopaedist because she was artistic as well as scientifically trained.

From that one girl, Miss Brown developed a workshop which now employs 60 disabled people hand-printing on jute, velvet (to order only), and cotton. The workshop is surrounded by its own village "green" at the edge of which are comfortable little cottages for the workpeople and the Yateley Industries, for the disabled has become a thriving limited company, selling its wares to shops and stores as well as to mail-order projects such as the firm of Oxford Somewheres, the 4,000 designs in 40 colours, all washable and colourfast, are printed there. I have an unusual and practical gardening apron, but there are all sorts of fashion and sporting accessories for men, women and children.

If you live near Yateley, in Hampshire, do go to see the village, within a village during normal working hours because visitors are very welcome. If not, try to visit an exhibition—and look at Yateley's work at Living Art, a little shop tucked away in a charming backwater off the main Earls Court Road, at 35 Kenway Road, London, SW5.

This little shop, selling mainly handcrafted work and full of original gifts, is run by a young couple and their toddler, Peter, who grew up in the shop in his playpen and is always

climbing into the shop.

This little shop, selling mainly handcrafted work and full of original gifts, is run by a young couple and their toddler, Peter, who grew up in the shop in his playpen and is always

Hymed aids cars produce are pretty well-known in health food shops and some selective and selected chemists around the country. Their products, though fragrant and pleasant to use, contain no harsh perfumes or other additives but are made from natural herbs to stimulate the skin.

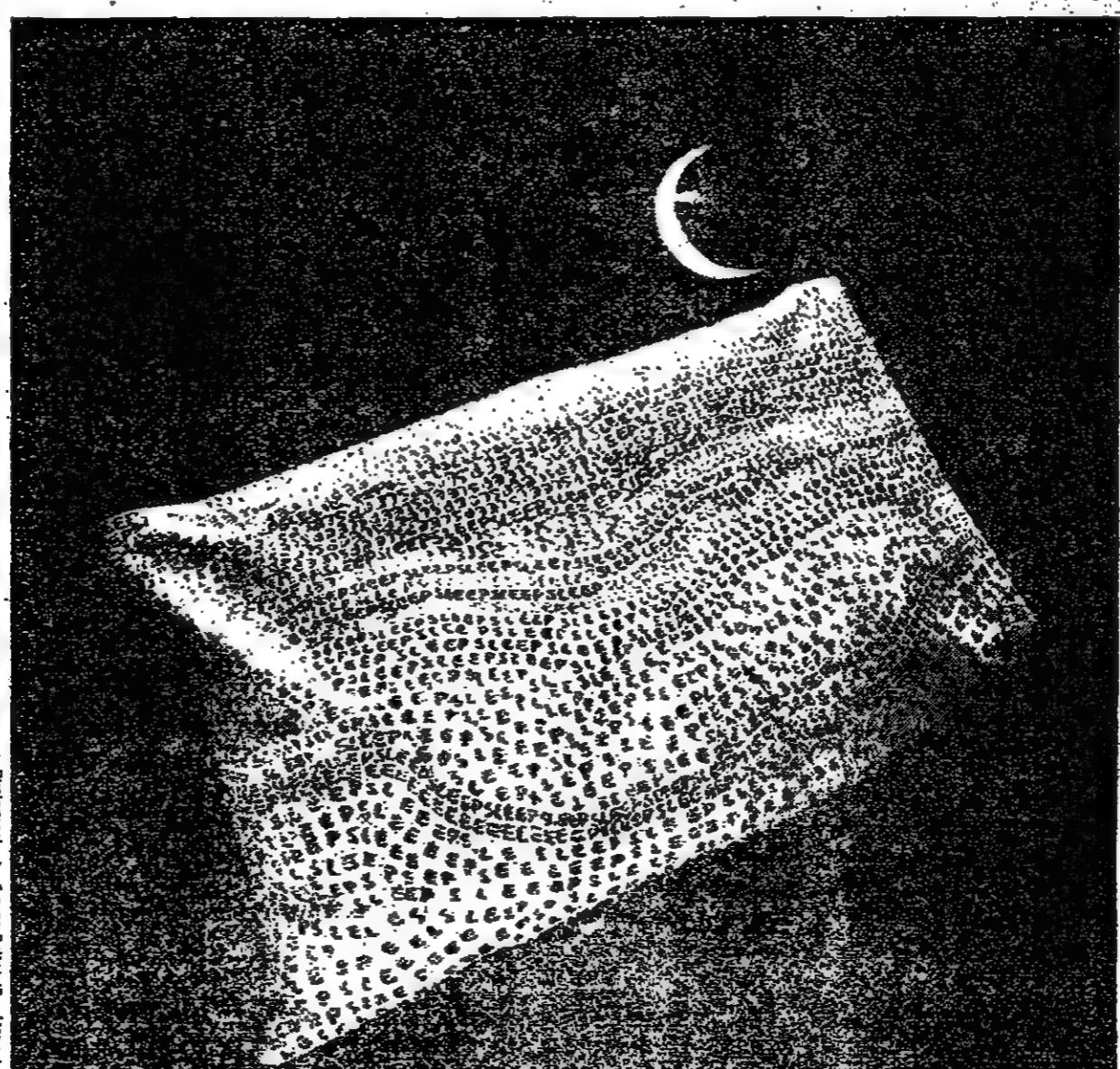
They recently introduced a bath range including a lovely soap which keeps its scent wonderfully; talcum powder; dusting powder; tonic spa bath salts; a shampoo and bath essence which look and smell alike and which both contain rosemary, birch, coltsfoot, stinging nettle, clover, horsetail, iron and sage, which should be enough herbs for anyone. The bath essence, for example, costs about 70p for the 240 cc size; a Black Beauty perfume (half-ounce) is about £1.35; a small bottle (25 cc) of skin freshener is 33p and a moisturising lotion in the same size is much the same price. There is a Vitamin E cream at 29p for the 25 cc size or £1.21 for the large 100 cc jar. You will find them fresh and a pleasure to use.

Some years ago I saw my first lightstick. Of, rather, I saw literally hundreds of them dropped into and floating near the top of a large swimming pool at a rather expensive party. We swam among the glowing, goblin-green sticks and it was both eerie and romantic. I wrote about them in *The Times* and then rather lost track of them. Now they have reappeared again, called the Lightstick and made in the Cylume range.

They are being sold for perfectly safe and serious use. Like hanging by the fuse box so that, when the whole house is in darkness, you have an emergency light for camping, fishing and other lightless pursuits—ideal one in the car boot in case you have to tramp over a lonely moor for help or petrol. Useful, too, as markers or signals. But, apart from emergency, practical use, they do look pretty at parties.

The company that makes them, New Era Laboratories, also sells a number of chemist remedies for a tissue salts which are clearing minor skin complaints even to help colds. Other irritations by these remedies—migraine, backache, neuralgia and general tension. I have seen the ones but have not had an treat as yet and can't guarantee here, except friend is convinced they work on her and is our their correctives. Tinctures and menstrual products are, like the ones, not expensive might be interested in their booklet on the subject to help. The line is superbly packed with pretty herbs in the packets. Their advice you find no side effects, you, is 39, Wales Road, London W3 6XH. members of the Health Manufacturers Association. Their remedies are prescriptions because of harmful ingredients.

They do not exactly the place. They give green glow which is bright for about three hours, then fades together about six hours. Each light is within a glass tube with a ring on one end, is encased in light. To use, unwrap the glass stick and little, then hang. The not-size but will crack and then begins. It is perfect, as I said, to look. Some people have them still glow next after eight or nine hours for later parties, it is said which I must it is not cheap. A p. cast £2 but that includes VAT from Guild Order, Sutton Industrial Estate, Sutton, Surrey, CR1 3AS, Leatherhead, Surrey.



'Sleep' pillowcase



'Dry' towel

I know that hundreds of you were delighted with the *Christmas Ideas* book of mail order gifts and things last Christmas. The *Summer Ideas* book excels itself. It features lovely soft cotton sheets found in Alabama, and ordered immediately for the book on a basis which ensured that none reach the country; for other stockists so that they are exclusive to *Summer Ideas* customers. Honey-coloured, with the word "dry" printed all over them but to create different patterns, they effectively become honey, brown and black, very soft to see but of a positive pattern. Sometimes the letters

are close together, sometimes far apart to create a variation of design and fun. A wonderful idea and certainly enough to entice any guest and make him or her sleep in peace. The single bed size is averaging priced for such originality, at £12.55, the pair including postage and packing. Double bed size are £19.95 and King-size £23.50 the pair. Pillowcases are £4.50 the pair.

For the bathroom, buy a "dry" towel, a rough finish towel with the word "dry" in black and two shades of brown on a honey ground. From £1.75 for the face flannel to £7.95 for the bath towel or £13.95 for the kingsize beach or bath sheet.

There are so many fun things,

pretty things, or things to covet from *Summer Ideas* that I found it difficult to choose the few we show here. The wishbone pendant is original and pretty at £9.50 in silver with a silver chain or, to special order, at £13.60 in semi-precious gold. Cowrie shells cut into nail rings, left in pryer natural state without rimmed or polished edges but with a shiny surface, look different and make conversation pieces (£3.95 for size). A ceramic bouquet vase, beside them in the photograph, is another good idea since it is shaped like the paper sheath in which florists wrap their flowers (£6.95). A brass hanging planter, rather traditional in design with an ornate hook, is £6.50 (5in diameter for little plants). It would

look lovely with grasses and herbs. The simple but bold Jubilee pendant is one of a goody range of pendants which include an intriguing question mark in silver, complete with silver chain, for £10.95; a "Key of Life" pendant which is an unusual modern sculptured cross, also in silver, with chain at £10.95; and a collection of several which include a silver but coloured spider's web, a shell heart with silver trim, a maple leaf, a silver locket and an ivory clasp (prices between £3 and £6).

"Necklaces," bracelets, calculators, household items both practical and pretty, fondue sets, holiday gear and accessories, barbecue equipment, pens, scissors and their now-famous "Dirty Work" suits which are overalls of wear-and-water-resistant paper

covered with polyethylene fibre than can be used again and again, though partly disposable (£2.95). Throw in a walking cruet set at £6.75; gold-plated scissors at £2.35 the set; five different sizes; some rings, a digital thermometer, plants, pegs, bag, pictures, pine basic furniture, a simple dinner service, kitchen gadgets and you have what they justifiably call a kaleidoscope of new ideas.

Summer and *Christmas Ideas* mail order booklets are a division of some companies jointly owned and run by W. H. Smith and the American Doubleday Doran, and every price includes postage and packing. Use Access or Barclaycard and you can phone your order through to Swindon. Get the booklet from Book Club Associates, PO Box 19, Swindon SN1 SAX, Swindon 26262.

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More than just a place to rest your head

It's undoubtedly a sign of increasing age but I must admit to a sigh of relief at the sight of my very own, comfortable bed. Part of this relief may be because for a fortnight I have been sleeping (quite well) on a lower bunk more like a shelf than a bed, with all the bedding impossible to tuck in. It was the exact opposite of Sir Philip Sidney's specification, in the sonnet *To Sleep*: "smooth pillows, sweetest bed, A chamber deaf to noise and blind to light". He didn't particularise on what to me is the most important aspect of sleeping well: sheets.

He may well have slept in lined (washed by our standards, disarmingly so!) sheets, but today we have settled for ton, cotton and polyester fibres to smooth our path to sleep and the washing machine. (Quite the nastiest thing about Hamlet's mother's marriage to his uncle was that "enseamed her".) The Upstairs Shop, 22 Pimlico Road, SW1, is devoted to making the bedroom as pretty as possible. Cotton, quilted, frilled, embroidered, appliquéd, patchworked, in quits, cushions, picture frames, ruffles, bangers, containers, appears delightfully soft and colour matched in a delectable way. Some thirty people make everything by hand and examples are illustrated here. In blue and yellow cotton the bed has a quilt (£46), bedspread (£58), valance (£29.95). The octagonal, fabric-framed mirror is £35. The tablecloths (one long, one short) are £43.95 and £37.95. Cushions come from £5.50, and the shop, also sells scented Rigaund candles, a nice idea and an expensive one (large size £15.50), and bottles of Portugal Water for the gentlemen, made by Taylors, at £3.70. If you had Sir Philip's reference to "a rosy garland and a weary head" in mind, you might like the rose scent from Boots—a little round brown bottle smelling exactly like roses in the garden for 99p.

Christy have a range of sheeting called Cloudsoft (polyester and Vincel) and there is a very pretty flower design called Reflections (shown here) in Moss green, British red and Thistle (green, light brown and blue/grey). A pillowcase, £1.25, double sheets, £9.95 single, £8.50; double sheets, duvets £9.95 onwards and upwards; pillowcase £2.25. Fifteen plain colours will mix and match from white through pastels to stronger

meat like Terracotta (looks very good with white) and Sable Brown.

Not everybody cares to sleep in a bed of roses, and wash with frills. Mary Quant went to North Africa for her design inspiration for what is called "The Ethnic Look" from Dorma. Shown here is the dazzling Marrakech duvet cover with matching pillowcases, and Tangier curtains—with creamy, sandy backgrounds, and bright bands of colour, including blues and reds. Tokay, the second Quant ethnic look, comes from Hungary, and has enormous red and green primitive flowers running in diagonal stripes with flowered bands at the top and bottom. These are in Terry-cotton and cotton. Marrakech is duvet cover and matching pillowcases from £10.95 for a single duvet cover, £14.95 double, pillowcases £3.95 a pair, from good department stores.

Having a non-standard sized bed, I have taken to making my own sheets—even had a bath (that is the word) at making fitted sheets. John Lewis have a couple of ranges of sheeting by the yard (or metre). Lazy Daisy is to be found in three co-ordinated, colour matching designs—large daisy shape in white or coloured background; smaller marching design, and small design in reverse, ie, coloured daisy on white ground. A bright, almost Kermit green, yellow, light navy, moss green, pink, brown—surely something for even the fussiest. There is also an extremely attractive uneven stripe—most attractive in shades of blue and white with red and green, and two other slightly more sober colourways in browns and white and blues and white. The fabric is 50 per cent polyester, 50 per cent cotton, £2.95 a metre, 228 cms wide.

One of the nastiest nights I have ever spent was between muvee nylon sheets in a heavy wave—producing deep purple dreams and a determination to sleep on the floor rather than encounter nylon again. A worse horror awaits you in hospital—randomized nylon—a disposable nylon sheet for use only when no other sheets are available. If threatened by this fate, I feel, like some English Milord on the Grand Tour, one should take one's own. Nylon sheets are backward step in civilization. But my eye was also caught by the designs of the highly civilized Hardy Amies ("I have never enjoyed designing a collection as much as this one") for Antonia—there in Hardy's were some grey fitted sheets at £7.25 for a single bed, with a grey, blue and white top sheet, very severe, very elegant, in two variations, with pillow cases to match. I used to think grey a dull colour—but after seeing Tricia Guild's new fabric designs for grey and now these sheets, I am rapidly altering my views. What do you mean, you don't fancy grey sheets? All sheets are grey in the dark.

The princess who complained about a pea under the mattress was brought to mind as I gazed in awe at the bed hangings and covers created by Zandra Rhodes at CVP Designs Ltd, 5 Weighouse Street, London, W1. Draped hangings, and edges of delicately and exquisitely coloured velvet, quilted (possibly by machine) everything as perfect as in *The Tailor of Gloucester*. How would one dare to sleep in such a bed? Could one throw anything at it into the washing machine? If neither of these considerations disturb you, all this perfection is "made to order", and if you have to ask the price you can't afford it.

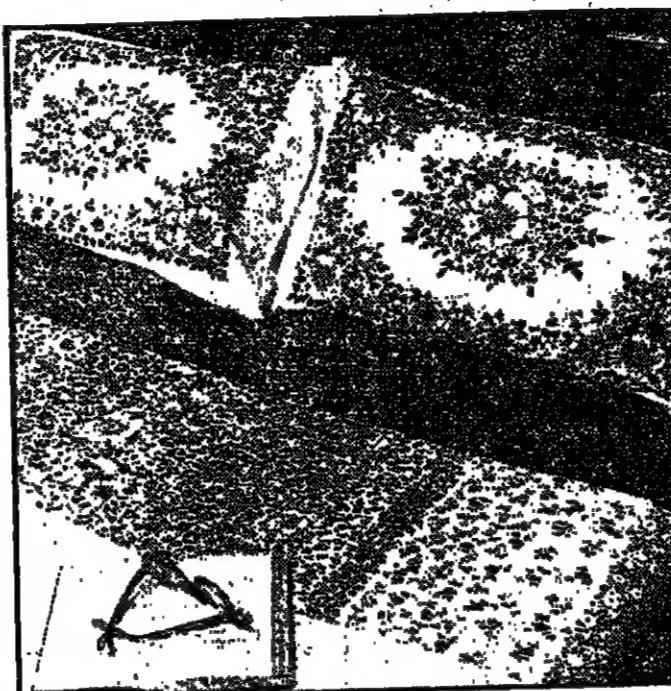
Back to earth, then, with Habitat, who hedge their bets by having the delicate as well as the down to earth designs on their shelves. There is the Dutch Quilt design, very pretty in red, white and blue, duvet covers £9.95 to £15.95 and pillowcases, £1.60. Catherine Wheel, in blue, cream and brown, double duvet only £15.19, pillowcases £1.60. Hearts and Flowers, duvet £9.75 and £13.60, pillowcases £1.60, and French Check, a large red or green checkered on white, duvets for £8.95, £12.25, pillowcases £1.45, a bit severe, I thought, but away from the feminine aspect of sheets. NK of Denmark have a

Philippa Toomey

HOME EXTRA



Below:
Mary Quant's Marrakech duvet cover,
pillowcases and
Tangier curtains for Dorma



Above:
The Upstairs Shop

Far left:
"Reflections"
by Christy

Left:
"Windsor",
from NK of Denm



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